REGISTERED No. 6.—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,320—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1878.

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,699 Tons, 221 H. P. Commander J. T. LEWIS, R.N.R., on SATURDAY, the 21st Sept. 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Calingapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE, interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H.P., Commander W. A. STARRATT, on THURSDAY, the 19th September 1878, at 12 NOON, to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. A. STARRATT, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 19th September 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R.D DOUGHERTY, on MONDAY, the 23rd September 1878, at 10 a.m. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class,	2nd Class,	3rd Class,	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 120	Rs. 80	Without Provisions
Suez	300	220	140	
Port Said	320	240	140	
Messina	540	340	140	
Naples	540	340	140	
Leghorn	540	340	140	
Genoa	540	340	140	With Provisions
Marseilles	540	340	145	

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st October 1878.
ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.
AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA to sail on WEDNESDAY 1st January 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S
(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S)
BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcement" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Master or Owners of the S.S. MARINA, now laying in the Harbour, will not be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT or DEBTS contracted by any member of the said ship's crew.

R. RAMSEY,
Master.

Bombay, 17th September 1878.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

THE undersigned are EXCLUSIVE AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. WHITE BROTHERS' well-known make, and are prepared to supply the Cement on very favourable terms.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 6th September 1878.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Re. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Break ing to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

AMRUT MAHAL.
IMPORTANT SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK.

ON THURSDAY, 17th October next, will be SOLD at Hunsur,
150 (more or less) bulls and Bullocks,
150 (more or less) Cows, Heifers and Calves.
The Bullocks will be wholly or partially broken to yoke.
N. B.—No commission to purchase at the sale can be undertaken by the undersigned or by any employé of the Department.
There is a first class Travellers' Bungalow at Hunsur.
By Order of the Commissary General,

C. McINROY, Major,
Sub-Assistant Commissary General in charge Amrut Mahal.
Hunsur, August 1878.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
COL. SIR R. MEADE, C.B., K.C.S.I., &c., &c

J. PEARSE,
BREAD AND BISCUIT MANUFACTURER AND CONFECTIONER,
22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING, AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,
WEDDING BREAKFASTS, ICES, &c.
BON-BONS, LOZENGES, DROPS, &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HYDROPHOBIA! HYDROPHOBIA! HYDROPHOBIA!!!
A MARVELLOUS CURE.

A SURE and certain cure for this most fearful and distressing malady has at last been found; it has been tried in numberless cases and never failed. One dose is sufficient for a perfect cure.

Sold in tin boxes of three sizes at Rupees 2, 4 and 8 each.

No orders attended to unless accompanied with remittance.

Also, Package and Postage Extra,
Sole Patentee and Manufacturer,
F. W. BIRCH,
Mussoorie. Agents Wanted.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electroplated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

VESSELS.	TONS. H.P.	CAPTAINS.	1878.
(s) POONAH	3130 550	W. C. Angove	20th Sept.
— SUMATRA	2488 450	W. A. Seaton	30th do.
(s) MALWA	2933 450	W. E. Breese	7th Oct.
— KHIVA	2609 450	G. Lee	14th do.
(s) DECCAN	3429 550	W. B. Andrews	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 4th September 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
GWALIOR	2739 450	J. C. Babot	1st October.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 4th September 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3026 500	G. N. Hector	11th October

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 4th September 1878. Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR SADDLERY.

On MONDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an Invoice of superior saddlery, comprising sets of electro silver plated sin le and double harness, spare driving reins, gig traces, patent leather pad cloths, brush s, riding, hunting, and driving whips, bridles, collars, curry combs, &c.

Now on view.

USUAL AUTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

An Invoice of Napolean Price and Co's Perfumery, just landed ex s. s. Pekin, consisting of Price and Cosmili's new Regent Windsor soap, lime-juice and glycerine, honey, glycerine, and transparent soaps, golden oil, marrow oil, essence of white rose and damask rose, frangipani, pomade, marrow oil, &c.

An invoice of plated ware just landed ex s. s. Byculla, consisting of 6, 9, 10 and 11 inches candlesticks, piano candlesticks, chamber candlesticks, and 8, 9, 10, and 11 inches glass shades.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21th September 1878.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 1 P.M.

Sale of Valuable Arab Horses :—
1 light grey Arab horse very showy.
1 do. do. do.
1 white strong dog cart horse.
1 very handsome chesnut Arab horse.
1 Bay Persian horse.
1 do. do. goes in harness.
A fine strong chesnut Horse 14·2 hands, 7 years old, goes in pair with a dog-cart built to order, almost new, and single English harness.
A Bay Arab horse, height 14-2, age 5 years, (the property of a gentleman.)

SALE OF PRICE AND CO.'S PERFUMERY.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms 6 cases of perfumery by Price & Co., consisting of golden and Macassar oil, glycerine, brilliantine, bloom of rosse, honey, glycerine, almond, and other kinds of soaps, lubiliners, Bear's grease, violet powder, &c. The date will be fixed hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome French polished Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelain Wares.

1 rosewood grand square piano by Collard and Collard, broughams, plants, &c., at the Ridge, Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, piano, broughan, plants, &c., the property of I. W. Wood, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

SALE OF VALUABLE CARRIAGES WITHOUT RESERVE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the executrix of the estate of the late Mr. Pestonjee Merwanjee Tuback, the undermentioned carriages—

1 handsome English-built mail phaeton by Henderson.
2 ditto ditto brougham ditto.
1 set English made single harness.

The above carriages are to be seen at his late residence, opposite to the Admiralty House, Middle Colaba.

SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS AT MALABAR HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th October, at 6 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the choice and rare plants in tubs and pots comprising araucaria, palms, ferns, begonias foliage and flowering, stephanotes, pioneers, bougainvillea, crotons, antigonous, standard rose, eucharis, lillies, authuriums, alocasias, veitchi, dometichia, honey-suckles, scalyphs, marginata, cipus, peperonias, maranatas, &c., &c., the property of L. Fletcher, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the plants will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th September 1878.

NOTICES.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444.

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances.	In 1870 ...	£139,808
	,, 1873 ...	£295,149
	,, 1877 ...	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

THE DHOLLERA PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Offices on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, the 2nd October 1878, at 4 o'clock, for the transaction of the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Accounts for the year ending 31 th June 1878.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elec Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Managers.

2, Forbes Street, Bombay, 18th September 1878.

NOTICE.

THE COLABA COMPANY LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

A MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company in Bruce Lane, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of September current, at 2-15 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and confirm the final accounts of the Liquidation.
2. To pass a Resolution that the affairs of the Company have been fully wound up.

J. GUSTADJEE,
Liquidator of the Colaba Company, Limited.

Bombay, 14th September 1878.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the New Colaba Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Bruce Lane, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of September current, at 2-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1878.
2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
3. To appoint two Directors in the place of Mr. Tapidas Vurjidas and Mr. K. R. Cama, who go out by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th to 25th current, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. HECTOR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th September 1878.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, BASS'S BEER, the Ball Brog Brand, bottled of the well-known bottlers, Messrs. ROBERT PORTER & Co. by London.

Quarts in 4 dozen Cases at ..... Rs. 5-8 per dozen.
Pints in 8 ,, 3-6 ,,

"EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 6th September 1878.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE—E. MERCIER & Co.'s, EPERNAY.

First quality	per doz.	Pts. Rs.	18 0
Do.	do.	Qts. ,,	35 0
Second quality	do.	do. ,,	25 0
SHERRY & PORT—OFFLEY FORRESTER & Co's			
Fine Pale Sherry, Green Seal	per doz.	Qts. Rs.	18
"Amontillado"	do.	do. ,,	23
"Vine de Pasto"	do.	do. ,,	28
Fine Old Port, Red Seal	do.	do. ,,	18
Very Fine Old Port, Black Seal	do.	do. ,,	25 0
CLARET—Fine Medoc	do.	do. ,,	10 0
BRANDY—Otard Dupuy & Co. s Cognac	do.	do. ,,	25 0
WHISKY—Nicolson's Royal Household			
Blande Scotch	do.	do. ,,	21 0
BEER—PALACE BREWERY, NICOLSON'S—			
Per Hogshead of 54 Gallons		Rs.	55 0
Per Kilderkin of 18 do.		,,	21 0
Per dozen Quarts		,,	4 4
Per dozen Pints		,,	3 0

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES per Steamer ALABAMA are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th September 1878.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. MORGAN and BALKRISHNA will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION on SATURDAY and MONDAY next, the 21st and 23rd September, the whole of the Valuable Household Furniture, Grand Piano, Aden Cows, and other Cattle; also (if not previously disposed of) a Mail Phaeton Landau, and Carriage Horses, the property of SIR CHARLES STAVELEY, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, proceeding to England.

N. B.—The Carriages, Horses and Cattle will be sold at 2 p.m. on Saturday, the 21st September 1878.

For full particulars see Poona papers.

MORGAN & BALKRISHNA,
Auctioneers and General Agents.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.—No. 474, 1878.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 14th June, 1878.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to direct the publication of the subjoined despatch from the Commodore, Commanding, Simon's Bay, with enclosures, containing Hydrographical information affecting Admiralty Charts 644 Delagoa Bay, and 646 English River.

The Charts in question are filed, for purposes of reference, in the office of the Surveyor-General, Cape Town.

J. GORDON SPRIGG,
Colonial Secretary.

Active, in Simon's Bay, 4th June, 1878.

His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir BARTLE FRERE, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of a report from the Navigating Officer of H.M.S. Dane, containing Hydrographical information affecting Admiralty Charts 642 Delagoa Bay, and 646 English River; also a copy of a Memo, issued by me on the subject, for the guidance of the Officers of Her Majesty's Ships under my orders.

I have, &c.,
T. O. SULLIVAN,
Commodore,

HYDROGRAPHICAL NOTE.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE STATION.

H. M. Ship Dane, 31st March, 1878. No. 1.

Correction is regarded to :—

Position, giving Latitude and Longitude with angles or bearings and distances.	Admiralty Charts.	Sailing Directions. (Title & Page).	Light Lists. (Title & Page).	Tide Tables. (Page).	Remarks.
Simon's Bay, Roman Rock Lighthouse	...	...	...	...	...
Cape St. Francis Lighthouse	2684—2685 2686 & 596	African Pilot 4th Edition. Pp. 54 & 55.	West & South Coast of Africa, page 6. Ditto	...	...
S.E. Coast of Africa, Point Dundford	...	Ditto, page 83.	...	...	Ditto, page 8.
DELAGOA BAY. Lighship	2689 & 596	Ditto, page 99 Ditto.	...	...	Ditto, page 8.
Coral Reef	644 & 646	Ditto	...	...	...
Shefeen and Leoh Reefs	Ditto.	Ditto.	...	...	Ditto.
Light on Reuben Point	Ditto.	Ditto.	...	...	Ditto.

SOUTH EAST COAST OF AFRICA.

Charts No. 644 Delagoa Bay, and No. 646 English R.

Remarks by Lt. J. St. C. Bower, R.N., H.M.S. Dane, March 1878.

(All bearings are Magnetic.)

CORAL REEF.—A dangerous patch of Live Coral was discovered by H.M.S. Dane to exist in Latitude 25° 55' 40" S, and in Longitude 33° 03' 45" E, with Cape Imjack bearing S. W. by W. ½ W. distant three miles. H.M.S. Dane passed over its South-East extreme (least water obtained from the chains five fathoms reqd. to L.W.S.Pgs.), but half a mile or a mile further to the North-West there is probably less water, as the Coral heads were showing very plain in that direction.

IMJACK ISLAND can apparently be approached within a mile of its Eastern side, but a Reef was observed breaking about half a mile N.N.E of Cape Imjack. Cape Imjack has a steep face and cannot well be mistaken; a sand-hill marks the entrance. Imjack Hill the highest on the Island, was fixed in Latitude 25° 59' 30" S. and Longitude 32° 42' 52" E., with a height of 359 f et.

GEORGE HILL.—We entirely failed to make out this mark until across the shoals, and even then when directly opposite to it, we could merely surmise where it was.

CUTFIELD HUMMOCKS.—These Hummocks could be seen from a position two miles South of Donett Shoal, the highest, a sandy one with a bushy top, being the most conspicuous.

LIGHTSHIP.—A Light Vessel is moored in Latitude 25° 59' 15" S, and Longitude 32° 47' 20" E.; the object of her being placed in this position is to give a bearing for crossing the shoals and leading into the entrance of English River by Night or Day. She is painted red and has two masts.

SHEFEEN AND LEOH REEFS.—The Lightship keeper, Ed. Marrow, states that these reefs extend 1½ miles further E.S.E. than is marked on the Chart, and consists of knolls of 1 to 2 fathoms, with five to seven fathoms all around them. In passing, the extreme of these reefs in the Dane, we both observed discoloured water, which agrees with the above statement. Captain Travers, of S.S. Natal, remarked that it was on one of these knolls off lying Leoh Reef that the Natal probably touched on, the indifferent points prevented the ship being accurately fixed on the chart. As the Flood Tide sets strongly to the westward over these reefs, as well as with the present chart, there is some difficulty in fixing, a wide berth should always be given to this dangerous neighbourhood.

SHEFEEN ISLAND is low and flat, consequently the extremes are difficult to make out.

ELEPHANT ISLAND.—This island is very much out in position, probably about a mile further to the westward; its position as marked on the chart will agree with no other two points.

BLACK BLOUFE.—A very good mark, being the high land about that part of Imjack Island; it has a reddish streak on its northern and highest face, its position appears to agree fairly well with all the points except Elephant Island.

RECIFE POINT LIGHT is bluff, with reddish clay cliffs immediately to the northward. A fixed white light is displayed about 50 yards inside the extreme of the point; it is placed on a small scaffolding and is supposed to be visible 14 miles, as however we noticed it showing very indifferently from the steam cutter at a distance of 9 miles, too much reliance should not be placed on it for the present.

PIER.—A wooden Pier is built 1½ cables to the west of the Portuguese Fort, its extreme dries at low water, it is the first part of the Town that shows when rounding Reuben Point.

VARIATION.—In Chart No. 644, Delagoa Bay, the variation is marked as decreasing 1' annually. In Chart No. 646 English R. the variation is marked as increasing 1' annually; this probably is a mispint.

TIDES.—In H.M.'s Dane outside the shoals we found the first of the Flood setting to the northward about 2 knots, with a strong indraught towards the channel north of Oockburn Shoal. On leaving we found the last of the Ebb setting in an opposite direction. Inside the shoals the Flood sets about 3 knots to the westward through the Channels, over Shefeen Reefs and towards English R. The Ebb sets in an opposite direction.

DIRECTIONS FOR CROSSING THE SHOALS.—On entering, H.M.S. Dane crossed the shoals in position 25° 59' 30" S., bearing her position by a compass bearing of Imjack and an angle to Black Bluff, with a check to Cutfield Hummocks. The angle between C Imjack and Black Bluff was taken from the top mast head, and George Hill was undistinguishable. Least soundings obtained (less) On crossing in this manner was 4 fathoms (L.W.S. Pgs.) leaving H.M. Dane passed the channel to the South of Cockburn Shoal and south of Hope Shoal, but as this passage is narrow, the tides strong, and the points not good, it cannot be recommended. Imjack Bay surveyed. Coming from the southward perh-ps the best and simplest course would be after passing about 1 mile to the eastward of C. Imjack, to steer north by west for 3 miles, then bring C. Imjack to bear S. ½ W., keeping on this bearing until the Light-ship bears S.W. by W. ½ W, when haul in for the Light-ship and cross the shoals, keeping the Light-ship on a bearing S.W. by W. ½ W., until within a cable of her.

DIRECTIONS FOR ENGLISH R.—After passing close to the Light-ship, steer W. ½ N. until the left extreme of Shefeen Island bears N. N.W., when haul up to W. by N. ½ N. and steer to pass Reuben Point at a distance of about ½ a mile; keep in midchannel and moor in 10 fathoms off the end of the pier. H.M.S. Dane found the depth of water on the bar to agree with the soundings marked on the Chart (No. 646 English R.)

JAMES ST. CLAIR BOWER, Lieutenant.

Approved,
J. CHILD PURVIS, Captain.
JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

APPROACHING CLOSE OF THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

ANTICIPATING the REQUIREMENTS of MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS who, through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Monsoon, have been unable to obtain their usual PERIODICAL SUPPLIES IN ADVANCE, the Company are landing by each Mail large supplies of—

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME, AND POULTRY.
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ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED ANGLO-SWISS MILK.
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These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES and are of the same high class, which enables the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar auctions) and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

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CHESSMEN, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, DRAUGHTS, DOMINOES.
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Enamelled or plain (club) backs.
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BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR PRESENTS IN GREAT VARIETY.
PORTEMONNAIES, TOURIST CASES, HAND BAGS, BLOTTERS,
And a variety of other Goods. The stock is being increased by every Mail.

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FIRST CLASS CLOTHING.

ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a fine assortment of fancy Coatings, Angolas, Cheviots, India Tweeds, Serges, &c. In this department we employ a FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN CUTTER, and we can guarantee a COMFORTABLE and PERFECT FIT, as well as strong and durable workmanship.

PRICE LIST.

			Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Strong Twist Tweed Suits, Double or Single Breasted Coat and Trousers			25 0	28 0
The Finest India Tweed	do.	do.	30 0	34 0
Best Blue Serge	do.	do.	30 0	34 0
Best Angolas	do.	do.	from... 35 0 to ... 45 0	39 0 51 0
Best Scotch Cheviots	do.	do.	from... 35 0 to ... 45 0	39 0 51 0
Frock Coats for "Special" wear of the best Black and Blue Diagonal and Fancy Mats			from... 40 0 to ... 45 0	45 0 51 0
Morning or Visiting Coats	do.	do.	from... 36 0 to ... 40 0	41 0 45 0
Vests to match above			9 0	10 0
Dress Suits, First-Class quality			75 0	85 0
Do. do.	do.	best Lined Silk	85 0	95 0
Riding Trousers or Breeches, best			24 0	27 0
Whip Cord or Bedford Cords			26 0	29 0

ALL KINDS OF GYMKHANA AND SIKHARE KITS AT QUALLY LOW PRICES.

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THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.

	Rs.	a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7	0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8	0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8	0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8	0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8	0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8	0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8	0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7	8
Drab Soft High Crown	8	0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8	0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5	8
Drab Shell Hats	10	0
Black Silk Dress	13	8

HELMETS.

	Rs.	a.
Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20	0
The New Spike for Infantry	7	0
Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10	0
Gilt Chin Chains	6	0
Ellwood's Helmets, White	13	0
Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13	0
Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	18	0
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18	0
Oberiety's Drab Felt Helmets	10	0
Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10	0
Light Helmets with extra Band	10	0
Drab Felt Milton Hats	6-8 to	8 0

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
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Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Shipps' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1876 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1876 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1878.

THE extremely favourable crop prospects to which we referred last week are not, we regret to say, so general as they then were. Heavy rains in Bombay and its neighbourhood have extended up-country, and serious floods are reported in Guzerat, where the second sowings of the crops have in many places been washed away.

Business here continues in the same quiet state which we have had to report for some weeks past, and at Home the various Markets in which Bombay is interested have undergone very little alteration. Wheat is quiet and prices rather lower notwithstanding less favourable prospects of the American harvest. Seeds are steady, and in Liverpool the Market for Cotton which has been very dull the greater part of the week closes with a rather better feeling; the Receipts at the American Ports have been on a more moderate scale than those of the previous week led us to anticipate, and the exports continue very small. In the meantime the stock in Liverpool is rapidly diminishing, and if trade in Manchester was less stagnant than at present, we might yet see an advance in Cotton at Home before arrivals of the New American Crop could be placed in any quantity on the Market. The Agricultural Bureau's Report published in New York on the 14th instant speaks less favourably of this crop than it has done hitherto, the average of 10 Cotton States having declined to 90 per cent., notwithstanding the promise of an increased yield as compared to last year. Our export trade is still almost at a standstill, and for imports the demand is only moderate.

Actual transactions here during the past week have been again on a very small scale; Liverpool advices are so far from encouraging that the purchases of Cotton for export continue very small, and for local consumption Mills are only buying to supply immediate requirements. The price for Wheat has again advanced, owing to the continued demand from up-country while supplies of Seed are so small that there is no possibility of extensive operations, irrespective altogether of the question of price. For imports there is a fair enquiry for Piece Goods, but Yarns are still neglected. Metals are in more demand at previous rates. Money continues very easy. Sterling Exchange is almost unchanged. Government Paper dull, Shares quiet. Our Freight Market is daily going from bad to worse, the current rate to Liverpool via Canal having now declined to 12s. 6d. per ton, at which, however, there are still few shippers; it is, however, now no longer a question of price, as until the up-country roads are reopened after the rains, and Bombay is more freely supplied with produce, the present scarcity of cash must continue. The arrival of the Transports from Cyprus has increased the amount of unemployed tonnage in Harbour which was previously greatly in excess of our probable requirements for some months to come.

At the weekly bidding for Council drafts in London on Wednesday the usual amount of £350,000 was offered and allotted as follows:—£250,000 to Calcutta and £100,000 to Bombay all in Bills. Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 7 11-16d. received 8 per cent. and on Bombay at 1s. 7¾d. 91 per cent. The average rates of allotment were as follows:—On Calcutta 19·71 and on Bombay 19·75. These figures which are rather lower than was generally anticipated, show a decline of about 1-32 per Rupee in the rate of allotment to Calcutta, but are the same as last week to Bombay, and in sympathy with this Bar Silver, which had previously advanced to 51¾d. per oz., is rather weaker, Reuter's quotation now being 51¼d. to 51⅝d. per oz., which if laid down here equivalent to about 1s. 7 13-16d. per Rupee.

MONEY.—The last published statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 14th instant shows an increase of about 24 Lacs in the Cash Balance and also a slight increase in the public demand for money. The Directors made no alteration at their Board Meeting on Wednesday in their advertised rates of discount and interest which still stand at 4 per cent. on Fixed Loans on Government Securities, 5 per cent. on Demand Loans and 6 per cent. on Mercantile Bills. In the open market there is rather more demand for Money, but accommodation is still freely offered at about 1 per cent. below the Banks rates, nor is there any apparent likelihood of an advance so long as business here continues in its present dull state.

EXCHANGE.—The transactions in Sterling for this Mail have again been insignificant in amount, and the fluctuations in rates very slight. Business opened on Saturday at the closing quotations for last steamer 1s. 7¾d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 8 3-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits, and these rates remained without quotable fluctuation until Wednesday when a rise of 1-32 took place in Private Bills and a partial advance of 1-16 in Bank Paper. Yesterday after the result of the biddings for Council Drafts became known the Market opened rather weaker, but with an absence of demand for remittance the Banks advanced their rates to the previous day's quotations. Our Market closes as follows:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 7 13-16d.; 6 months' sight 1s. 8¼d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 3-16d.; 6 months' sight 1s. 8¾d. Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 8¼d.; 6 months' sight 1s. 8 7-16d. On Paris the rate for 3 months' sight Mercantile Bills is maintained at Fcs. 2·13 per Rupee, the Exchange between Paris and London having still further advanced to Fcs. 25·31.

At our quotations the Market closes weak, and whatever the tendency may be here we must continue to be led by Calcutta until our busy season commences. Rates there have ruled generally rather below ours during the week, and forward sales at very low rates have been reported, notably one of telegraphic transfers by a Bank for April at 1s. 7¾d.

On Calcutta a moderate business has been done this week at 1-16 premium for demand and 7-16 per cent discount for 60 days' sight, which are still the ruling quotations.

On China the quotations is nominal at Rs. 220 per 100 dollars for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills.

From Hongkong the latest quotation for 6 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 9¾d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 2¾d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The feeling has been very quiet throughout, and but few transactions have been reported in this Market. The total amount of the Five-and-a-half per cent. Loan transferred in Calcutta during the week to the Transfer Loan of 1879 is approximately six Crores and ninety Lakhs, leaving about three Crores for tender, of which only one Lakh and sixty-eight thousand were transferred to the seven shillings per cent. portion. Our quotations for the mail are:—Fours, Rs. 96¾, and Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101¾, but both here and in Calcutta the Market is dull and declining.

SHARES.—The transactions reported during the week have been small, the Market having been closed since Tuesday for Native Holidays. In Bank Shares the only noticeable alteration is an advance of Rs. 4 in Aras. In Spinning and Weaving Companies the tendency has been generally downwards. Albert have declined Rs. 50, Alexandras Rs. 30, Alfreds Rs. 5, Anglo-Indian Rs. 3, Broach Rs. 2, Colabas Rs. 10, Dhurumseys Rs. 5, Madras Rs. 50, Mandive Rs. 10, Mazagon Rs. 5, National Rs. 30, Prince of Wales Rs. 50, Sonderseys Rs. 15. The only Spinning and Weaving Companies Shares which have advanced in value are Hindustans Rs. 15 and Manockjee Petits Rs. 10. In Press Companies the alterations are very slight, and in Miscellaneous Shares no changes of any importance have taken place.

Although the business reported in Piece Goods week by week continues on a small scale, the feeling since last mail day has been rather more encouraging, and the demand for both Grey and White Goods is decidedly on the increase, and prices for the former are partially 1 to 2 annas dearer. The up-country demand is still far from brisk, and until the present uncertainty respecting the growing crops is at an end, we can hardly look for much improvement. Stocks in the Bazaar are not very heavy, and no doubt orders would go Home more freely if the rates of Exchange were not so unfavourable for importers, but there seems to be every probability of these ruling low at all events until the end of the year, when our Export trade will, it is to be hoped, have revived from its present state of depression. For local made Goods the demand is only moderate.

TWIST.—There is little improvement to report in the Market for imported Yarns, but in those of local make a good business has been doing, and about 1,000 bales have changed hands, Nos. 10/12, at 5¾ to 5 9-16 Annas per lb., and No. 20's Mule at 6 13-32 to 6 13-16 Annas per lb. From Hongkong we learn by the Mail of 23rd August that Bombay Spinnings again hold the first place in settlements for the fortnight, the sales amounting to 1,950 bales against 973 English, and that there is a steady demand for export Coast-wise and Japan as well as for local consumption.

METALS.—*Copper*—Transactions during the week have been unimportant on the spot, and prices are nominally unchanged, but to arrive there has been more enquiry, and 3,500 cwts. have been sold at Rs. 48 per cwt. In *Yellow Metal* no business has been reported. The Market for *Iron* is steady with a good off-take from the Bazaar.

COALS.—Two cargoes have changed hands to arrive viz., one per "Medoff" of Australian Coal (Dunkenfield) at Rs. 18 per ton, and a cargo of Lairds Welsh Hartley per "Lady Lisgar," May sailing, at Rs. 18¾ per ton. On the spot the Market is very quiet and dealers are retailing lots of Davison's West Hartley from alongside ships in harbour at Rs. 20¾ and Cardiff at Rs. 22 per ton.

COTTON.—There has not been much in the Liverpool advices during the week to encourage shipments hence, and with high rates ruling here and the selection of Cotton offering of very inferior description, purchases for export have again only been on a small scale. The local mills have, however, been buying more freely, having purchased about 2,000 bales during the week against 500 bales for export. Besides the transactions in ready Old Cotton about 1,200 Bales of New Oomras have changed hands for January-February delivery at Rs. 200 to Rs. 202 per candy. Our spot quotations are almost unchanged from last week.

The Receipts in Bombay from up-country since last mail day amount to 1,780 bales against 1,988 bales last week.

The *Clearances for Sea* during the week amount to 2,878 bales, making a total of 698,032 bales since the 1st January as against 801,920 for the corresponding period last year.

New Crops.—Although fears are entertained that the floods during the week in Guzerat will have done irreparable damage to the Grain Crops, it is still hoped that the Cotton plants are by this time sufficiently advanced not to suffer much from the effects. From other districts accounts continue on the whole favourable. In the Southern Mahratta Country we are informed that the area of ground under cultivation this year with Cotton is considerable in excess of last season. The Oomrawuttee and Hingunghaut Crops promise to be large and early. The yield of Dholleras is expected to be abundant; the cuttura of the Broach Crop is still very uncertain, and of Coompta it is yet too early to express any opinion.

A telegram of yesterday's date from the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Cotton Statistics at Akola states that in the Central Provinces and the Berars the weather has set fair again after three days rain, that the crops are thriving and a fair outturn expected everywhere.

The following are to-day's quotations for ready Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool via Canal without Commission:—

		₹ Candy of 784 lbs.	₹ lb. C. & F.
Full-pressed—			
Oomrawuttee	Fully Good Fair	.... Rs. 205	= 5 3/16d.
Do.	Good Fair	.... „ 200	= 5 1/16d.
Dholleras	Fully Good Fair	.... „ 206	= 5 3/16d.
Do.	Good Fair	.... „ 201	= 5 1/16d.
S. Dharwar	Fully Good Fair	.... „ 212	= 5¼d.
Oomptа	Good Fair	.... „ 195	= 4¾d.
Non—Cotton.			
Oomrawuttee (Jan.-Feb.)	delivery	.... „ 202.	

LINSEED.—There is little change to report in the position of our Market, which, owing to the tenor of Home advices, is a trifle easier, and with an absence of demand dealers are willing to accept rather lower rates, to-day's quotation being Rs. 7 per cwt.

RAPESEED is still neglected, and purchases for export are confined to small parcels of Cawnpore descriptions. Transactions are reported in New Guzerat Seed for April delivery at Rs. 6-14 per cwt.

WHEAT.—Owing to the continuance of the up-country demand prices are again dearer, and are now almost the same as at this time last year when we were in the midst of a Famine. Until the Khurreef Crops mature grain of all sorts will undoubtedly be scarce throughout the country, and we cannot expect any material decline in prices; recent heavy rains, which have given rise to report of damage to the growing crops, have been made an excuse by grain dealers to raise their rates. Our quotations to-day are:—Best White, Rs. 38 to Rs. 39, and for Mixed, Rs. 37 to Rs. 38 per candy.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

ABSTRACT of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st Aug. 1878:—

Circles of Issue.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	Reserve in Silver Coin and Bullion.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta.....	71325215	11870237	3274812	15145049
Madras	13146875	12214165		12214165
Bombay	33300140	31031878	1040187	32072065
Allahabad.....	9432520	11927630	...	11927630
Lahore	4774620	3973095	...	3973095
Calicut	2055645	1909685	...	1909685
Cocanada.....	2323155	2934290	...	2934290
Nagpore.....	2433720	2797765	...	2797765
Kurrachee.....	2189160	742530	...	742530
Akola	1958925	2085545	...	2085545
Total.....	142740275	81492810	4314999	85807809
Invested in Govt. securities under Sec. 17 of the Act.				56932466
			Grand Total.....	142740275

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP CAMBRIDGE, 1,240 tons, Captain J. Hill will sail to-day for Moulmein, in ballast.

THE BARQUE PAPA DI RAOSI, 568 tons, Captain G. D. Rossi, arrived in harbour on the 18th inst. from Singapore, 21st Aug., with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE ESSEX, 662 tons, Captain W. A. Peterson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, 5th Sept., with a general cargo, and two deck passengers.

THE SHIP SAM SKOLFIELD, 1,595 tons, Captain E. B. Forsaith, arrived in harbour on the 18th inst. from Liverpool, 29th May, with a cargo of 2,170 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to MESSRS. W. Nicol and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. SOCOTRA, 1,240 tons, Captain W. Stirratt, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Commander Pringle, Mr. G. Murray, and 24 deck passengers.

THE P. S. ALABAMA, 1,166 tons, Captain W. Humphries, arrived in harbour on the 18th inst. from London, 17th Aug., with the following cargo:—198 cases wine, 228 cases wine and spirits, 300 bundles and 47 bars iron, 20 kegs shot, 21 packages sundries, 210 casks beer, 25 packages and 10 cases mustard, 4 cases sulphuric acid, 5 packages glassware, 42 cases toys, 28 packages paper, 4 cases oil, 15 packages empty bottles, 15 cases varnish, 10 cases matches, 93 cases soap, 29 cases candles, 19 cases slate pencil, 25 cases slates, 12 iron safes, 4 cases glass, 10 casks cement, 15 cases tinplates, 158 packages oilmanstores, 100 cases brandy, 20 cases color and paint, and many packages merchandise, railway materials, and Government stores. The vessel is consigned to MESSRS. W. Nicol and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
18	Alabama (s).....	Humphries ...	London, Aug 17.
	Papa di Rosi.....	Rossi	Singapore, Aug 21.
	Sam Skolfield ...	Forsaith ...	Liverpool, May 29.
19	Suez (s).....	Flint	Cyprus, Aug 26.
	Aros Bay	Wilkes	Cyprus, Aug 31.
	Essex	Peterson	Zanzibar, Sept 5.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
19	Malda (s)	Lang	Persian Gulf.
	Whitesader	White	Colombo.
	Socotra(s).....	Barratt.....	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The ship Cambridge, Hill, to Moulmein, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

Sept.

ARRIVALS.

15 Ethiopia (s).....Henderson ...Bombay, August 14.
Minerva (s).....Parsons.....Colombo, September 7.
Star of Africa.....Barron .....Cape Town, August 4.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 15—Steamers Madras, Euphrates and Eldorado.

PASSENGERS.

Per Ethiopia—Mr and Mrs Furrell, Mr Thomas, Mr McNair, Mr Carleton, Mr Briggs.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Minerva—13th September, Royal Alexander off False Point.

MADRAS.

Sept. DEPARTURES.

16 Lugar..... ..... Calcutta.
17 Mendora..... ..... Seeking.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta s—250 kegs red lead, Cumnea Ramjee, Branksome Hall s—65 cases portwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Gwalior s—2 casks white paint, 1 case Persian red and 8 cases emerald green, Tyesally Chandabhoy and Co.
Khiva s—3 cases medicine, B S Madon and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Atalanta s—3 casks carbolic acid, Dhurumsey Bhugwan.

FROM MARSEILLES.

India s—3 cases oilmanstore, 13 cases claret and 1 case liqueur and brandy, E C Monod.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
BOMBAY, 18th September, 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·524
Temperature of the air	79·6
Wet Bulb thermometer	77·4
Dew Point	76·7
Relative humidity of Air	·907
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =9).	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	82·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·9
General Direction of Wind	W, WSW, W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	661
Fall of Rain	0·94
Total fall during the month	10·73
„ „ year	98·96
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th Sept ..	0·07

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 18.

Howlett, Sing Major, on Med Cert, from Poona.
Connolian, Lieut, 67th Regt, on leave, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 19.

DesVoeux, Lieut Col, 5th Bombay N I, from leave, to Poona.
Inge, Capt, R H A, on duty, to Umballa.
Flint, Lieut, R H A, on duty, to Umballa.
Maule, Major, R A, to rejoin, to Deesa.
Willoughby, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters,
Poona, 18th Sept. 1878.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Lieut H Maclaine, 2nd Bde, has been appointed to E/H R H A, vice W. Martin, posted to the Depot Battys, 7th Bde R A.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, September 19.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th September 1878.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe, for one year, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Colonel C S de N Lucas, R A, Bombay.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut W H Lyster, Bombay Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on private affairs, from date of departure in October next, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut-Colonel A H Davis, Bombay Infantry.

Captain H Mellis is attached, temporarily, to the Quarter Master General's Department, with effect from 1st instant, as a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.

The following reversions in the Ordnance Department are ordered, from the 4th instant, consequent on the return from furlough to Europe of Conductor J M Keene:—Acting Conductor William Gillingham to revert to Sub-Conductor. Acting Sub-Conductor Henry Ward to revert to Store Serjeant.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Captain J H L Greenfield, Staff Corps, and in Command, Deoli Irregular Force and Officiating Commandant, Mhairwarra Battalion.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Jairaj Peerbhoy to be a Trustee of the Port of Bombay, vice Mr Bechardas Ambaidas, resigned.

Messrs W J Fowell and W K Thyne respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Harbour Master and Conservator of the Port and of Shipping Master at Aden on the 4th September, before office hours.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th September 1878.

Mr W H Crowe is appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Ratnagiri from the departure of Mr Watt, until further orders.

Mr G Druitt is appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad from the departure of Mr Tegore, until further orders.

Mr H Batty is appointed to act as Senior Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona for the detached station of Sholapur from the return of Mr Daniell to Ahmednagar, until further orders.

The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Batty to be also a Joint Sessions Judge at Sholapur for the disposal of such cases as the Sessions Judge of Poona may make over to him for trial. His Excellency in Council is also pleased to invest Mr Batty with all the powers of a District Judge within the part of the Poona District forming the Collectorate of Sholapur.

Mr H J H Henderson, Superintendent of Police, Shikarpur, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

For Government Notification, Judicial Department, dated the 24th ultimo, read the following:—Mr W Webb, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to be substantive pro tem Presidency Magistrate in the place of the Honourable Dosabhai Framji, C S I, during his deputation on Special Duty, or until further orders.

Major F P Bartholomew, District Superintendent of Police, Satara, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 5th instant.

Mr H Kennedy, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Kanara, is allowed leave, on medical certificate, for one year, and subsidiary leave for twenty days.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J A Crawford, appointed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India a Member of Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival this day, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Ratnagiri.

Mr A Taylor, Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr T M Cotgrave to act as Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue during the absence of Mr A Taylor, or until further orders.

Sirdar Ramchandra Vinayak Mudliar, Superintendent of Mahableshwar for a term of two years from 1st proximo.

Mr Dunn, Assistant Engineer, has passed the Departmental Examination prescribed.

The Government of India have ruled that no acting allowance or extra duty pay is admissible to officer acting for a Regimental Staff Non-Commissioned Officer sent to a Convalescent Depot or on leave in India. Such allowances are authorized only when a Non-Commissioned Officer is returning home on sick leave or for discharge (Article 1736, Vol I Pay Code.) When the Paymaster Sergeant of a corps is in hospital, his duties are to be performed by the Paymaster and final disposal.

HIGH COURT—SEPTEMBER 20 AND 21.

(Before the Honorable the Chief JUSTICE and the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

580-77—Mr Bicknell—Memon Hajee Harroon Mahomed vs Molvi Abdool Kurrim bin &c—Lynch and T and Khunderso M.
2-78—Shivlochun and Gopalmulley Framjee vs Tarrachund Goredass—Crawford and B.
742-77—Jefferson and P—Becher Akha and others vs Ruttonjee Muncherjee and others.
7-78—Mr Bicknell—Hajee Harroon Mahomed vs Dhondraj Vinayeck—M Munshi.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)
(SEPTEMBER 20.)

LONG CAUSES.

740-77—Macfarlane and G—Nagoo Purbhajee vs The Municipality of Alibag—Crasley, L and O.
325-78—In person—Runsord Bharmull vs Waljee Damjee.
354-78—In person—Moorildhur Cutchoo vs Cootboodin bin Mahomed H—In person.
350-78—Craigie, Lynch and O—The Oriental Bank Corporation vs Luxumibai—Prescot and Winter.
362-78—Jidramon and Co—Ally Shaboo bin Ahmed, &c., and others vs Sorabjee Nowrojee Mehta—In person.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
(Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
New Moon.....26th, 7h., 16 m., p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Fri. 20	.....	5 50	5 56	5 5 m	10 42 m
				5 37 a	10 56 a
Sat. 21	.....	5 50	5 56	6 26 m	0 20 a
				5 41 a	11 7 m
Sun. 22	14th Sunday after Trinity	5 50	5 55	7 45 m	0 28 m
				7 41 a	1 57 a
Mon. 23	.....	5 50	5 54	8 41 m	1 31 m
				8 58 a	3 6 a
Tues. 24	English Mail expected.	5 50	5 54	9 36 m	3 8 m
				9 22 a	3 51 a
Wed. 25	.....	5 51	5 53	10 14 m	3 57 m
				10 37 a	4 29 a
Th. 26	.....	5 51	5 52	10 47 m	4 40 m
				11 21 a	5 3 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

FARRAN—September 19th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of G. H. Farran, Esq., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—September 14th, at Ootacamund, the wife of Captain E. A. Campbell, of a son.
GARRIOCH—September 13th, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. P. Garrioch, of a son.
PLUMER—September 16th, at Chittoor, the wife of C. G. Plumer, Esq., C.S., of a son.
SLY—September 9th, at Cliffden, Murree Hills, the wife of Surgeon-Major William Sly, Army Medical Department, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GREEN—August 23th, at Lucknow, Eleanor Green, widow of the late Lieut Joseph Green, Ordnance Department, aged 75 years.
RIESTIE—September 13th, at Shahdara, Mary Edith, the child of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Riestie, P. N. S. Railway, aged 8 months.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1878.

YESTERDAY at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court the proceedings were of such an extraordinary nature that they demand attention. The community are already acquainted with the history of the Dewey persecutions—how charges were laid against Mr. Dewey by natives; how he was thrown into jail for six weeks by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee; and how the charges broke down one after another, and left Mr. Dewey an innocent but a ruined man. It will be remembered that Mr. Dewey applied to Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for permission to prosecute the natives who had brought false charges against him, and that, after the magistrate's refusal to grant the request, the High Court at once set the magistrate's decision aside. Luckhumsey Poonsey, one of these witnesses, was accordingly prosecuted, and after evidence had been taken before a magistrate he was committed to the Criminal Sessions. The case at the Sessions terminated yesterday, when the special jury found the prisoner guilty, and Luckhumsey Poonsey was thereupon sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 500. The peculiarity of the proceedings consisted in the application which the Foreman of the jury made to the Judge. He requested that the unanimous opinion of the jury might be stated with reference to the general question of the harsh treatment which Mr. Dewey had been subjected to by the authorities. The Judge at once gave the permission, and then Mr. Maitland stated that in the opinion of the jury Mr. Dewey had been proved an honest and energetic servant of the Railway Company, that he had been harshly persecuted by Government, and that Sir Richard Temple ought to withdraw from his Minute those remarks which he had introduced regarding Mr. Dewey. The Judge said he was glad that the jury had expressed their opinions on the subject, and that if they had not done so, he had intended to do so. The incident is one that does credit alike to Judge and jury. The statement made by Mr. Maitland, although it was *ultra vires* the functions of the jury, was simply public opinion struggling to the surface to protest against official tyranny and injustice, and he spoke not only on behalf of his fellow-jurors but the sentiments of every unprejudiced Englishman in Bombay. The proceedings which have been taken against Mr. Dewey are a disgrace to the Bombay Government. It is now clear that the Bombay Government prosecuted Mr. Dewey and the other railway officials for the purpose of making up a case to justify it in refusing to pay the penalty of the inefficiency of its own police. This is shown by the way in which facts are twisted in Sir Richard Temple's Minute. Seeing, therefore, that the Bombay Government had a deliberate object in view in prosecuting Mr. Dewey, and getting willing instruments to do its dirty work, we do not expect that Mr. Dewey will get any redress; but if Sir Richard Temple were determined that justice and not injustice should be done, that there should be no reason for the public to point to his administration as one that was cruel and dishonourable, he would take the jury's advice and burn his Minute and compensate Mr. Dewey for the wrongs he has suffered. Mr. Justice Bayley made some severe remarks upon the character of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's proceedings. If Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee had not been the mere tool of Government, these remarks, coming as they do from a Judge of the High Court, could have only one result; he would be declared unfit to administer justice, inasmuch as it is that, and not the administration of injustice, which is required from every gentleman who is appointed to occupy the honourable position of a magistrate. However, we are afraid that the Rs. 1,000 which Mr. Dewey is to receive from the High Court fund, as a mark of the Bench's sense of the great injustice with which he had been treated, is all the compensation he is likely to receive for having his name slandered, his body cast in prison, and his prospects blasted by an official conspiracy. As an honest man all he can do is to wear "the impression of keen whips as rubies;" and to leave the wielders of the whips to simmer in the disgrace which has roused the spontaneous indignation of an independent jury.

WE have startling news to give our readers this morning, and we trust that the sinners in the community will tremble in proportion to their guilt when they hear the news. It is true that if they do so they will be afflicted with a perpetual ague, but that is their own fault. So to our horrible tale. In March 1865 Colonel, then Captain, W. A. Baker, R. E., prophesied that Austria would seize Greece and eat up two minor German States, and that Russia would seize on Turkey in 1869-70; that Russia and Austria would combine to make war on France in October 27th, 1871; that the Emperor of Austria would die about the end of 1871; that Russia would then seize on Greece and make the new Emperor his dependent; that the Emperor Napoleon would sign a covenant (perhaps) with the Jews, on the same date; that the Emperor of Russia would be killed on the field of battle in Palestine on the 3rd June, 1872, and Napoleon become Supreme Monarch over all the lands which were old Roman kingdoms, except Britain; that a pestilence would begin in Rome in December 1873 or January 1874, to be followed by a famine; that the resurrection of the Just would take place on the 6th December 1874; that Rome would fall, with a great part of Italy, between 6th December 1874 and the 25th January 1875; that the Saints would be translated at about 1 a.m. on the night of the 24th-25th January 1875; that the Jews would be restored to Jerusalem on the 10th March 1875; that Antichrist would be fully revealed on the 9th April 1875; that the Two Witnesses would appear on the 2nd of that month; that Paris would be taken on the 20th of June or 4th of September 1878; that an eclipse of the sun would take place on July 29th 1878; that the stars would shoot between the 13th to 24th August 1878; that there would be fearful storms in the last week in August, and great sickness in consequence in Antichrist's army in Palestine; and that the sign of the Son of Man would appear about the 1st September 1878, *and Christ would appear descending on Mount Olivet at sunset this evening the* 20*th September* 1878! Just fancy that. A correspondent who has been much impressed with these prophecies has written to ask us whether, under the circumstances, it will be of any use to continue his subscription to the *Gazette*, and we have given him the only answer in our power, that he had better continue for at least another day, by which time we shall be able to see whether it is necessary to discontinue all further literary efforts. Our only hope that we may not find any more use for a flourishing subscription list, and that we need spare ourselves the pain of taking an affecting farewell from our readers, compositors, and "devils," is that Colonel Baker may prove to be wrong, as so many prophets have done before him. Since the age of miracles, when suns and moons stood still, and, generally speaking, the most extraordinary liberties were taken with nature, nobody has secured the patent of correct vaticination, and we shall be grievously surprised if our local prophet should prove an exception to the rule. Many of his prophecies have already gone astray, and why should not this new one also which is calculated to-day to make every proprietor of a good subscription list think that in the world there is no justice, no proper appreciation of labour and genius? It was only the other day that a Wahabee Prophet tried to frighten the world out of its equanimity by a prophecy. It was posted up in nearly every mosque in Northern India, and purported nearly as follows. A priest at Medina had seen the Prophet in a vision. The Prophet lamented the degenerate condition of his followers, and said that the recent famines were all owing to their own faults. This state of things was altogether so unsatisfactory that Ali saw no further use for the world, and he had accordingly resolved to abolish it on the 11th July. The priest said that he hoped his face would be blackened for ever if he had not told the truth, and as the momentous date has passed long ago, we fear that his countenance is now in a painful condition of nigritude. The story went that the Wahabee prophet had civil indignities cast upon him by the matter-of-fact administrators of British law who reside at Simla. It was said that he had been taken before the Deputy Commissioner's Court and charged with the offence of sticking up notices in mosques prophesying the immediate destruction of the world, and that as he could make no defence he was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour. This melancholy story has found its way into the home press, and *Truth* draws from it quite a touching moral about the scandalous administration of British justice in India. We know, however, that it does not contain a particle of truth, and that the "aged Mahomedan," whose hard fate for being a prophet is wept over, is still at liberty to stick up as many prophecies on mosques as he pleases. If prophecies were to be dealt with in the way *Truth* says they were at Simla, a good many people would have very good reason to wish the world at an end. Colonel Baker, for instance, who has disappointed everybody most grievously by saying that 70,000 virgins were to descend upon the Apollo Bunder upon a day long since gone by, when they never came, would have been quite a martyr to imprisonment. Instead of running about trying to make bargains for the purchase of the foreshore properties, he would now be scratching sonnets with a nail on the cold stone wall of a prison cell. With regard to his prophecy about to-day's event, we can only say that we place our trust in his fallibility. Had we been privileged to see that enormous quantity of virgins, which, by the most convincing mathematical theorems, he proved would come down to the Apollo Bunder, we might have felt inclined to send back all our readers their subscriptions and then take a touching farewell of pens and paper; but after surviving that disappointment we are quite prepared for

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE SURAT EDITORS' TRIAL.

SURAT, SEPT. 19.

THE trial of the Editors finally closed to-day. Both assessors fully acquitted all the accused, giving reasons in detail for their opinions. Judgment is reserved till Saturday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

GERMANY AND THE POWERS.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

The proposal made by Germany to the signitory Powers of the Treaty of Berlin to induce the Porte to execute the stipulations of the Treaty has been abandoned.

Three Indians have obtained awards at the Oriental Congress held at Florence.

THE BOSNIAN INSURRECTION.

VIENNA, SEPT. 18.

The advance of the Austrian Army in Bosnia and Herzegovina continues unchecked in spite of the resistance offered on all sides.

The Austrians have occupied Graduchatz. The insurgents have abandoned Gracanitza and fallen back on Tuzla.

The Austrians on the 17th instant captured Novibrzka after desperate fighting on both sides.

REPORTED DEATH OF THE KING OF BURMA.

RANGOON, SEPT. 19.

The newspapers here confidently report the death of the King of Burma, but the report is at present unconfirmed, neither has the Secretariat had any advice of the occurrence. His death is considered possible owing to his late illness, and it is thought the fact has been concealed at Mandalay from political motives.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Surats	5 3-16
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight....	1-7 11-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	79
4½ per cent. do.	84
5½ per cent. do.	83½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95
3 per cent. French Rente, 1872	71
Bar Silver	51½ to §

Arrivals—Mercinoth, Ardenclutha.
Departure—Euphrates.

THE MONSOON.

SEPTEMBER 18, 10 A. M.

The only important feature of the meteorology of the past 24 hours has been the westward march of the barometric depression noticed in the last report. The cyclonic vortex on Monday morning was near Nagpore, on Tuesday at Khandwa, and to-day at Surat. It has been accompanied with heavy rain on the central line and on the southwest quadrant. The chief rainfalls on Monday were—five inches at Surat, three inches at Nagpore, nineteen tenths at Khandwa, and eighteen tenths at Akola. On Tuesday the excessive amount of ten inches fell at Indore; Surat, Bombay, and Khandwa received two inches, and Ahmedabad seventeen tenths. To-day the following amounts were reported—Rajkote and Surat over six inches; Bombay, Belgaum, Khandwa, and Neemuch from one to two inches. Moderate rain is reported to-day in the N.-W. Provinces; one inch was registered at Meerut.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—SEPT. 19.

CANNANORE, 4-50 p.m.—Weather cloudy and oppressive; wind S.W.; thermometer, max. 85; min. 75; W.S. 80; barometer 29-90. Fall of rain 15 cents.

CALICUT, 5 p.m.—Weather boisterous; wind W.S.W. 6 to 8; thermometer 78; barometer 29-750. Fall of rain 1 inch 41 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-50 p.m.—Weather fair; wind W.; thermometer 93; barometer 29-74.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather clear; wind W. strong; thermometer 85. Fall of rain 1 inch 62 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered...	98 32	107 23	104 83
Sept. 18 Wednesday	0 64	.....	.....
„ 19 Thursday	0 56	.....	0 50
Total.....	98 96	107 79	105 33
Fall up to 18th Sept., 1877	49 43	.....	49 43
„ „ 19th „ „	.....	49 2	57 99

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, SEPT. 19, 7-32.

Mail steamer Mirzapore, from Suez, arrived.

WE understand that Major-General Hatch, Inspector-General of Ordnance, does not, after all, go to Calcutta to take up a similar appointment in the Bengal Presidency, but will continue to hold his present appointment till his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-General, which will probably take place within the next six months. Colonel Bayly, R.A., Superintendent Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, goes home on leave this month.

THE other day, with reference to a suggestion made by Mr. Gill, Mr. Pollen, the presiding Judge at the Surat editors' trial, observed that the learned counsel might first to call evidence to displace that of Cassiram Nurrotum and of the Borah witnesses for the prosecution, and that he (the Judge) would ask him to stop when necessary. Much of the evidence above indicated has been called; but seeing that the Judge did not yet ask him to stop, Mr. Gill brought the point before his Honor's mind on Tuesday the 17th inst., remarking it was for the Judge to say whether or no he would hear any more witnesses if he had formed his opinion; or else the result would be that the learned counsel would have to call all the witnesses for the defence, which might take another month. The Judge observed that he was in a difficult position, because he had to hear the counsel for the prosecution sum up the case; and that until he had heard Mr. Branson sum up, he could not ask Mr. Gill to stop calling evidence. This is rather awkward. Mr. Gill does not want to be said hereafter that he had not called all his witnesses; and Mr. Branson cannot be expected to confess that the evidence for the defence had sufficiently displaced the case for the prosecution; and that it might therefore be stopped. So Mr. Gill thinks that he must go on calling witnesses for the defence until his Honor stops him. Meanwhile the general public must be well nigh tired of the details of this protracted "State trial" as it has been called. It has been the longest criminal trial in the annals of the Bombay Presidency, not excepting the celebrated "Maharaj Libel Case"—heard before the late Sir Mathew Sausse and Sir Joseph Arnould—which lasted nearly a month. On the 17th instant eight more witnesses were called for the defence, whose evidence went to shew that the accused Kikabhoy was in Bombay on the 1st April last; that Goolabdas was engaged in professional business from 7 to 10 a.m. on the mornings of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd April; that no meeting was or could have been held at his new house on those days, &c. One of the witnesses (Ghellabhoy Toolsaram) was shaken in cross-examination by Mr. Branson, counsel for the Crown.

THERE is reason to believe that the annexation of Scinde to the Punjab will now very shortly be accomplished. Some heads of departments in the Punjab have already been warned to prepare for taking over the corresponding departments in the territory to be transferred.

THE following telegram reporting on the state of the cotton crops in the Central Provinces and the Berars, from the Assistant Commissioner in charge of cotton statistics dated Akola, 19th September, 11-30 o'clock a.m., was circulated yesterday by the Secretary for the information of members of the Chamber of Commerce:—"Set fair again after three days rain, crops thriving, fair out-turn expected everywhere."

THE sentence on Bani Gopal Mukarji, who was sentenced to transportation for life for embezzlement of the road cess funds at Krishnagarh, has been reduced, on appeal to the High Court, to fourteen years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE troubles of the Calcutta University in connection with the appointment of Dr. M. L. Sarkar (homœopath) to the Medical Faculty have come to an end by the Syndicate having, at his wish, transferred him to another Faculty, and by he Doctors withdrawing their resignation, not however until the Syndicate had refused to accept it. Dr. Sarkar, having won the battle of principle, can well afford to retire gracefully from the contest, and we hope that he is now an end of strife.

THE *Indian Daily News*—We have learnt that the draft of a bill to be styled "The Indian Merchant Shipping Bill of 1878" is now under the consideration of the Government of India, and that copies of it have been submitted to the Port Commissioners and other local authorities for their opinion. It is contemplated that the Act shall come into force from the 1st January, 1879, and it will empower the local Government, on the receipt of any complaint which may lead to the belief that a British ship is unsafe, to provisionally order the detention of such ship for the purpose of being surveyed, a written statement of the grounds of such detention being forthwith served on the master of such ship. The power to appoint a surveyor to report on the ship will rest with the Government, and the master or owner will have the option of nominating an assessor to accompany the surveyor. In such cases when the surveyor and assessor agree that the ship should be detained or released, the local Government shall cause the ship to be detained or released accordingly, and the owner or master shall have no appeal; but if the surveyor and assessor differ in their report, the local Government may act as if the requisition had not been made, and the owner or master shall have such appeal as the Act will provide. The local Government will be empowered to appoint detaining officers for the better execution of this Act. At each port there will also be a court of survey, empanelled in a manner similar to the marine courts, with whom will be vested the final power to release or detain vessels. Provision is also made for the costs of detention, and damages incidental to the wrongful detention of a ship, with supplementary provision for enforcing the detention of a ship, penalty for proceeding to sea after detention, delegation of power to Port Commissioners in Calcutta and various other clauses.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*—It is announced that Major Sandeman is about to start to the eastern frontiers of Beloochistan with a large armed escort. The frontier tribes between Persia and Beloochistan have for some time past been in a very disturbed condition, and the chiefs of Mekran decline to acknowledge the suzerainty of the Khan of Khelat. It will be Major Sandeman's mission, not to fight, but to make it understood that the Khan of Khelat is the ally of England, and that the relations between Kheiat and India will not permit of any disturbances in the Khan's territory. That territory is strictly defined. The frontier between Persia and Beloochistan was decided upon in 1871. For some years afterwards the Mekran frontier was quiet. Simultaneously with the advance of Russia towards Afghanistan the Mekran frontier was again found to be disturbed. Persia may be wrongly suspected of having had a hand in this business; but of late years she has given such abundant signs of being a tool in the hands of Russia, that anything occurring on her borders to the advantage of Russia is not unnaturally set down to the relations which are known to exist between the two countries. Russia, although equally with this country bound by treaty to respect the integrity of Persia, has annexed Persian territory between the rivers Attrek and Gurgan, and the Persians have willingly assisted the Russians in their passage across that territory whenever they have made raids upon the Turcomans.

AN Austrian military journal, the Vienna *Wehr-Zeitung*, while commending generally the behaviour of the troops forming the army of occupation, and especially their conduct during the obstinately contested struggles at Zepce, Han Belalovac, Kosna, and other places, remarks that nevertheless recent events have rendered it very evident that many material alterations might be made with advantage in the organization, training, and equipment of the Austrian infantry. With regard to organization the writer finds that the present double regiments are unsuited to modern conditions of warfare: that the administrative reasons which are objectionable has long been recognized; and that recent experience has demonstrated that a distribution of the infantry into 160 regiments, each comprising three field battalions, would be a far preferable organization to that now existing, as the consequent uniform distribution of the disposable classes throughout all the battalions would give these latter an incomparably greater uniformity and elasticity in the field than is at present possessed by those battalions which belong to reserve regiments. With regard to the training of the infantry, the Austrian writer is of opinion that in this respect this latter should be treated after the fashion of the Prussian army, which on principles as any of the special arms of the service, and should not be always looked upon in time of peace as the branch which is to supply fatigue parties for every kind of work—which is, in fact, to be employed for any kind of duty that may have to be done. The rifle has become incontestably, the writer argues, the queen of weapons, and men should be thoroughly instructed, both theoretically and practically, in its use; and as the best and most certain way of ensuring that this is done the *Wehr-Zeitung* strongly advocates the creation of an inspector-general for infantry, as for the other arms of the service. Speaking, finally, of the armament and equipment of infantry, the writer strongly insists upon the necessity of supplying it with a good weapon, in which the soldier will have confidence, and urges in conclusion that the men should only be required to actually carry on their persons such articles as circumstances at the time render it absolutely necessary they should have in their own possession.

THE annual report of Rear-Admiral Corbett, the Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, relating to the slave trade on that station has just been issued. During the year ended May 28, 1878, the number of vessels condemned on the East Coast of Africa was 15, having a gross tonnage of 1,719; the number of slaves liberated was 60; and the number of fugitive slaves to whom protection was afforded was six. In the previous year 27 vessels were condemned, having a gross tonnage of 2,760; the number of slaves liberated was 438, and protection was given to nine fugitive slaves. These figures show a manifest diminution in the slave traffic on the East Coast of Africa. Her Majesty's ships employed on the East Coast in the year ending May 28, 1878, were the following:—London, Diamond, Flying Fish, Lynx, Vulture, Vestal, Spartan, and Fawn. These vessels have been constantly on the watch for suspicious dhows, cruising up and down the coast-line and between the mainland of Africa and the island of Madagascar, and their efforts have met with so much success in paralysing the sea traffic in slaves that Vice-Admiral Corbett has been able to reduce the number of vessels employed on that coast to two, besides the London and her boats. Captain Sullivan, of Her Majesty's ship London, the senior naval officer on the East Coast of Africa, was sent to Vice-Admiral Corbett a report on the state of the slave traffic in the neighbourhood of Zanzibar during the half year ending on the 31st December last. Captain Sulivan writes:—"I have great pleasure in informing you that there is a very sensible decrease in the number of slaves conveyed by sea in contravention of existing treaties. During the last six months only 19 slaves have been captured and freed in the Vice-Admiralty Court, at this port, while in the previous half year the number liberated was 263. In the half of last year corresponding with this 118 slaves were emancipated. From information obtained from the officers in charge of the blockading boats at Pemba and other sources, it appears to me that the transport of slaves by sea is being rapidly crushed out; for where a couple of years since the computed average number of slaves introduced into Pemba amounted to 1,000 a month, I cannot now account for more than 800 having been landed during the last six months. About 240 slaves have been seized by the Sultan's soldiers during the last six months, the slaves freed, and the Arab owners punished. From inquiries made by Dr. Kirk, Her Majesty's Consul-General, of these Arabs, carvans of about 20 to 40 each, amounting in all to about 250 slaves, only could be heard of as being brought to the coast. On the other hand, information was obtained that slaves which had been sent down by one of the Nyassa Chiefs, were being taken back, no market being found for them. Reliable information of the slave traffic on this route has been obtained from Mr. Beardall, a member of the Universities Mission, who a short time ago visited Chaka, one of the Nyassa Chiefs. In his journey there and back he only heard of two or three small caravans; the numbers in all, he does not consider, exceeded 200. I think it is not improbable that some of the slaves captured by the Sultan's people formed a part of the caravans seen by Mr. Beardall." Vice-Admiral Corbett is able to supplement Captain Sulivan's remarks on the beneficial influence exerted by the Sultan of Zanzibar over the slave dealers in his territory by the fact that between the 1st of January and the 30th of May last only four dhows have been found guilty of slave traffic in the neighbourhood of the Sultan's dominions. He also states that the traffic in slaves between Mozambique and Madagascar still continues, though the Emancipation Edict of the Queen of Madagascar has to a large extent diminished the numbers introduced into that island. With regard to the slave trade in the Red Sea, Vice-Admiral Corbett states that Her Majesty's ships Diamond and Wild Swan have been actively employed since the 1st of January last in watching the Egyptian coasts, with the success, on the part of the Wild Swan, of securing a bugalow, containing 78 slaves (boys and girls). The Persian Gulf has been peculiarly free from sea traffic in slaves, so far as can be ascertained.

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth, and lust ous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing dryness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Is superior ity and excellence are established throughout the world.—Sold by Preacher & Co., Bolton &Co., and D. Fernandez & Co. Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co. and R. Scott, Tuomson & Co., Calcutta; De Beaux & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyell & Shirreffs & Co., Allahabad; E. Plomer & Co., Simla and Lahore; J. Maitland & Co., Colombo; and dealers in all principal Towns.—[ADVT.]

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19TH.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE BAILEY AND A SPECIAL JURY.)

THE CHARGE OF PERJURY ARISING OUT OF MR. DEWEY'S CASE.

THE trial of Luckumsey, Poonsey for perjury was concluded yesterday. The question of the admissibility or otherwise of evidence as to Mr. Dewey having received other bribes was first argued by Mr. Starling. He relied upon Section 11 of the Evidence Act and submitted that the proof of facts, though not themselves relevant to the present trial, made the existence or non-existence of facts in the issue under trial, highly probable. He also relied upon Section 14 to show that the Act was intended to allow evidence in as wide a view a possible. He wished to show the probabilities were that what the prisoner stated was true, by showing that Mr. Dewey was in the habit of taking bribes.

His Worship said he would not trouble Mr. Inverarity to reply. He was clearly of opinion that the proposed evidence was inadmissible. The difficulty was caused from certain general sections at the commencement of the Evidence Act, which it was stated in the Legislative Council, by the author of the Act, Mr. Fitzjames Stephens, were introduced for the purpose of instructing judicial officers in the mofussil in the elementary principles of the law of evidence. These general sections must be construed in connection with the other particular sections of the evidence Act. Numerous portions of the other sections led, in his lordship's mind, to the irresistible conclusion that the evidence proposed to be given was forbidden by the Act. After referring to the various sections and construing them, his lordship said that since the court rose on Wednesday, he had taken the opportunity of consulting two Chief Justice who had authorised him to say that in his opinion, evidence as to alleged bribing by third parties, of a witness, to impeach the character and testimony of that witness was inadmissible.

Mr. Inverarity wished to cross-examine the witness Nurree Narayen, who was accordingly called. He said: I laid an information against Mr. Dewey in the police court. I had been taken to the Sudder Adawlut once before doing so. A police sepoy came to my shop and told me to take my books with me. All the other merchants were taken there, and I was also told to go. I found a number of merchants at the Sudder when I got there. I did not notice any detectives there. I was taken before a sahib and a karbaree or clerk. This was about two months ago. I do not know who the sahib was. I was not frightened, and was asked about my books. The books were not mine, but our constituents', who had paid money. I did not write up the entries, as I am not a writer. When I was taken to the Sudder I did not know what was in the books they were in the house of a constituent. A police sepoy took me to the police court when I laid my information. He did not take me back afterwards. I do not know the sepoy. I was not threatened with a prosecution. I did not know what I was to say before I was taken to the police court. I only stated as much as I know to be true. I did not know beforehand there would be these prosecutions. There was no written statement made out before I went to the police court; I merely replied to the questions I was asked. (Witness cautioned). A statement was taken readily written before I went to the police court. I put my name in my hands there and interpreted to me, which I signed. This was a statement I had caused to be written out beforehand at the Sudder.

There was only a sahib and a karbaree when my statement was written out. It was the same sahib I mentioned before. There was also the police sepoy who took me there. I saw no other sepoys. The sepoy took one to the police court to get any whole statement written out. The karbaree wrote the statement that was taken to the police court. I do not know why a policeman accompanied me to the police court; a sepoy came to go, and I went. I do not know the country to whom the money that was paid belonged. They first paid it into my hands and I paid it to Mr. Dewey, who got angry and threw away the money. That was the only occasion I went to Mr. Dewey. The name of the constituent was Awarnath (a Telegu) from up-country, and he took me to Mr. Dewey. I do not recollect the date. This was at Mr. Dewey's house at Colaba. I am not ashamed of myself; there was nothing wrong on my going with the man whose salt I ate. My information against Mr. Dewey was dismissed; that was well done.

Re-examined by Mr. Starling—It was the sirkar's pleasure to dismiss my information. The statements in it were true. I left no money to Mr. Dewey in notes. He threw them down and they were picked up by the constituent, who asked me to wait a little. A madam came out, and I was told to hand over the money to the madam. I did so and she took them. I cannot say whether the lady was old or young. She went inside and we remained there half an hour or an hour. I do not know that Mr. Dewey came out and as he was going out said to us "Don't come here again, go to my office. I don't give any wagons here." We went to the office, and our constituents names, about five or six, were registered, and in their turn they got wagons. Before this we went to Mr. Dewey to get our names registered, on account of the crowd there always. On our way to Mr. Dewey's the constituent told me that there were forty rupees in notes. I do not know if any entry was made in his books of this sum.

By the Court—Mr. Dewey was not present when the notes were given to him.

A Sirdar of the Lilladhur Javur spoke to the following entry, dated the 19th June:—"Debited to the account of Awarti Awaranth, Rs. 41, in cash, for being paid to the Railway man, by his own hands."

He himself paid out the money to Awarnath.

This closed the case on the prosecution.

Mr. Inverarity asked leave to call Mr. Middleton in order to prove the written report of the interview between Dewey and Narayen, and also to shew that Narayen had contradicted his evidence on another occasion.

Wm. Howe Middleton, Acting Goods Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway Line, said on the 7th September Mr. Dewey in my presence, questioned Narayen Krishna, and I took down the questions and answers myself. The answers in this statement are the answers given by Narayen Krishna in the English language. I heard him give his evidence yesterday with reference to the point. His evidence was false. It is not true I threatened him. On the contrary I told it was optional whether he replied to the questions or not. The first four or five questions he answered freely enough, and then hesitated, and become imperilment. [The statement was here read by Mr. Inverarity, and then put in.]

Cross-examined by Mr. Starling—I gave notice of this man's dismissal to the Goods Agent on the early part of May last. He has done no more duty in the Goods Department. Directly I heard that the man had been arrested at Carnac Bander, I wrote at once dismissing him, without further enquiry and without giving him an opprtunity of defending himself. Some time afterwards Mr. Dewey complained to me that he had been dismissed, the matter was looked into; the error was discovered, and he was reinstated. I had instructions from the General Traffic Manager for an interview to take place between Mr. Dewey and Narayen Krishna in my presence. He did not say anything of consequence. I knew nothing and mentioned nothing as to what questions were to be put. I was not told to take down the questions and answers. I sent for Narayen. I wrote to his superior the Traffic Superintendent at Byculla to send him to my office at a certain hour and date. I told him when he came that Mr. Dewey wished to put certain questions to him. Mr. Dewey stated the questions and I put them to Narayen. When he hesitated I did not insist on his answering the questions. I remained perfectly indifferent as to whether he answered them or not—in fact I looked upon it as an unpleasant duty. Mr. Dewey said he thought that if he questioned Narayen before the General Manager or some responsible officer of the company, he might elicit the truth.

Re-examined—Mr Arthur Crawford the Chairman of the Commission and Major Wise, the second Government member of the Commission came to the office, about the dismissal of Narayen. It had been done under a misapprehension as it was not my intention to dimiss any, or recommend their dismissal, until all the cases had been finished. It was after Mr. Crawford and Major Wise came that the mistake was discovered and the man was reinstated. All the books, records and documents from my office to Mr. Craigie's office, for the use of the defence, and they remained there nearly two days.

Mr. Starling then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. Through the ruling of His Lordship he had not been able to place all the evidence he wished before them, but the little that had been elicited in cross-examination was from a perfectly independent witness, and had just been heard by the jury. It was contended that Mr. Dewey had indignantly rejected the bribe. That was probably the fact at the time, but he submitted it was quite as true that Dewey must afterwards have got the benefit of that bribe, for the fact took the money, and the man got no wagons in his turn, which he was unable to get before. That explained the term "according to turn" upon which so much stress has been laid. Until money was paid, the people were not able to get their wagons in turn even. The fact of the payment was confirmed by the cash book of Lilladhur Javonbhund. In regard to Janardhun, the first witness he had called for the defence, he showed that Janardhun was not telling the truth; in one particular at all events—namely, as to the prisoner visiting him—and the remainder of his evidence was equally unreliable. As to Mr. Middleton's evidence that certainly disclosed an extraordinary state of things. The witness Narayen was dismissed without enquiry, which none of the others were. Time elapses and when the mistake is found out, he was reinstated. But what would the effect be upon Narayen's mind? At the interview spoken of, there was Mr. Middleton who could dismiss him in a moment, and Mr. Dewey who was going to prosecute him on the one side and Narayen himself on the other. This examination appeared to the learned counsel to be of the most inquisitorial character, and the man would naturally be frightened. It was evident that Mr. Dewey had done this in order to get Narayen to contradict his previous statements in the police court, and to call him as a witness of his own. Dewey, however, had failed to do so. Mr. Starling here went through the questions and answers in the written paper categorically, and left the case in the hands of the jury.

Mr. Inverarity summed up the whole case. He first put before the jury the main points showing that the prisoner's statements were entirely untrue. There was only one observation of Mr. Starling's with which he and, he was sure, the jury agreed. That was the fact that the prisoner's present position was very unsatisfactory, and he hoped, before done with, the position of the prisoner would be still more unsatisfactory. Mr. Inverarity asked the jury to consider the position of Mr. Dewey at the time. The dates of the alleged bribes put were the 28th June, 3rd 27th and 28th July. He would first ask them to say whether it was not proved "up to hilt" that on the first two dates Mr. Dewey had nothing to do with the distribution of wagons. The documents put in afforded the strongest corroboration of that, and the defence had never attempted to deal with the facts. On the 9th of July Mr. Dewey took up the distribution and he at once prepared lists showing at a glance what number of wagons were applied for and what were distributed daily. If, then, it was his intention not to give out wagons until bribed, he was simply furnishing the means of convicting himself. Every one of the daily lists had been put in, and not one single case could be pointed out where a merchant got a single wagon more or less than he was entitled to—either of a man not getting wagons in his turn or getting more than a fair share. It was attempted to make a great deal of two letters or chits written by Mr. Dewey, giving 40 wagons to Mohunjee and 17 wagons to Waljee and Dewjee. The insinuation was that these orders for so many wagons had not been given without a bribe. The point, however, that Mr Starling at first thought he would make, he found, was valueless. It was no doubt those very documents that had to some extent imposed upon the Commissioner, but that was owing to their Imperial style of doing things. They came upon an order for 40 wagons; and at once concluded that the writer must have been bribed. They dismiss him and have him arrested. No explanation is asked, though they could have received a satisfactory explanation from Mr. Dewey, if he was asked. Mr. Dewey had discovered that the evil of getting wagons under fictitious names had risen to an enormous height, and officially reported the matter to Mr. Conder. Mr. Swan then came down and with Mr. Dewey instituted enquiries and threatened prosecution against these men, and those who sold wagons. A large number of fictitious names was struck off the list, and the consequence was that a number of empty wagons were thrown on Mr. Dewey's hands, ready to be loaded and no one to load them, as nobody would come forward to claim the wagons for fear of being found out. Mohunjee was found to be one of the genuine grain merchants, and had applied for 40 wagons. 40 wagons were accordingly given to him at once, but he having, as was the usual practice, applied for more than he required in order to get a larger allotment, could not load 40 wagons, and only actually loaded 17. Again at 7 to Dewjee, these wagons had been already allotted to them according to their fair share, the one having applied for 100 and the other for 70 wagons, at Boree Bunder. They wished afterwards to load at Carnac Bunder, but the foreman at Carnac Bander would not load up so large a number as 17 wagons without a special order from Mr. Dewey, and he wrote. This was corroborated by the Boree Bunder list showing that 10 wagons had been allotted to Waljee and 7 to Dewjee. Mr. Inverarity did not suppose that Government or Mr. Arthur Crawford wished to convict an innocent man, but he did complain of their relying upon the statements of wretched miscreadnus and the police, behind Mr. Dewey's back, and also relying upon documents of which no explanation was at all asked. It was scandalous that after a long and honourable service in the G. I. P. Railway Company, they should upon a misconceived notion of documents and the exparte statements of such men as Narayen, have his character blasted for life. If there was any truth that Mr. Dewey had received bribes from other people, the proof would at once be found in the lists, but he (Mr. Inverarity) challenged the jury to find an instance. His only object in having asked the Court to exclude the evidence tendered by Mr. Starling was to avoid lengthening out this trial indefinitely, it having already extended to a length incompatible with Mr. Dewey's pocket. They had the man Nurree Narayen before them and he had purposely examined him to show how rotten a case it was for the defence. Three informations had been laid against Mr. Dewey, the first by the firm of Toolseydas Dhunjee, which was tried at the last sessions and dismissed without the defence being heard. The second information, was the one they had before them, the third was withdrawn. Talking of inquisitorial proceedings, those at the Sudder more fully deserved the name. Nurree Narayen's tale that after Mr. Dewey had thrown away the notes, they sat down to wait and afterwards gave the money to a lady, was offered as a proof that the bribe was accepted. It was rather a proof that it was indignantly refused, and this view was corroborated by Mrs. MacDowell's evidence of a stoutish native having offered bank notes to Mr. Dewey's wife, insulted him and threatened to kick him out, but who picked up the notes and went away trembling. There was also, Mr. Inverarity pointed out, a great amount of corroborative evidence to be got out of the prisoner's own story. That story he (Mr. Inverarity) had already told in his opening speech. It was contained in the prisoner's information, and Mr. Inverarity commented fully upon the statements. Then followed, he said, the letter from Mr. Dewey, asking to be relieved from the duty of distribution, which his learned friend looked upon as suspicious. It was clear from it that Mr. Dewey believed Lalljee, formerly his friend, Dewey's clerk, whose schemes Mr. Dewey had frustrated, had complained to Mr. Conder, making defamatory insinuations against him, no doubt with the intention of disgracing him and getting some one more pliant to their views in his place. The distribution was an extra burden on Mr. Dewey's hands already hard worked, onerous, and involving his giving offence to several, for he could not satisfy everybody. Naturally then Mr. Dewey wished to be relieved from a post in which he was so exposed to danger, he having already been twice offered bribes in his own office by the very men who complained against him, and which circumstance he reported to the proper authorities. Mr. Starling's observation that the section had not shown that Mr. Dewey had no money, and that the selling or pledging of his property was merely a blind, was the next point Mr. Inverarity alluded to. There was no evidence to contradict the fact, and Mr. Dewey distinctly swore that he had no money beyond his professed. Would any one who it was admitted had been tracking Mr. Dewey and hunting up his history have discovered whether he had property concealed or not? There was no doubt that the whole of Mr. Dewey's career had been closely investigated by the police and all they found against him were two trumpery assaults ten years ago, for which he had been fined small sums by a magistrate in Kurrachee. He quite agreed with his learned friend Mr. Starling that there must be corroboration, and not only oath against oath in cases of this kind, and the jury had ample corroboration here. With these few observations he left the case in the hands of the jury. But, he said in conclusion, in giving their verdict he hoped the jury would make some observations expressive of their opinion of Mr. Dewey's character, in order that he might be able to obtain employment, that he might not be left by the Company, Mr. Arthur Crawford, and the Commission, and the Government. At the present moment he was a ruined man. He had been dismissed the railway service; and the company would not reinstate him. He hoped, therefore, that after their verdict, the public would no longer hear statements made by people who had not heard Mr. Dewey's story as to whether he was guilty or not.

The Hon'ble Justice Bayley summed up as follows:—Luckumsey Poonsey is charged with having made a false charge before the police magistrate, and he is also charged with having in the course of that charge on the 29th May, 1878, committed perjury in four particulars—namely, in stating falsely that he had on the 28th of June, 1877, paid as a bribe to Mr. Dewey Rs. 80 to Janardhun, and the said Janardhun handed the money to Mr. Dewey at Mr. Dewey's house at Colaba, and subsequently, after having falsely stated that on the 6th of July of that year he himself paid Rs. 100 to Mr. Dewey, and having falsely stated that on the 27th of that month, he gave a bribe of Rs. 50 to an old lady for the purpose of giving it Mr. Dewey, and that he received a chit for Mr. Dewey, and the latter gave him a chit on Narayen Krishna for a number of wagons; and fourthly, that he paid a similar sum of Rs. 50 at Colaba to a young lady from whom he received a chit on Mr. Dewey for wagons. These are not of very considerable importance to the prosecutor, Mr. Dewey; and I am glad to think that the case has been tried before a special jury. Now, gentlemen, outside of the case there are one or two points which appear very strange. The information was laid by the prisoner Luckumsey Poonsey before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on the 14th of May of this year. The man charged Mr. Dewey, long after the alleged bribes, and asked that they might be dealt with *according* to law. On the information being filed a warrant of arrest was at once issued by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and Mr. Dewey was immediately on the same day apprehended. Now, gentlemen, there is nothing in the information which in any way implies that any of the parties charged by the prisoner were likely to abscond. The law clearly points out that a summons and not a warrant should have been issued in such a case. Gentlemen, Mr. Dewey was then and there called upon by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to give bail to the very excessive and prohibitive amount of Rs. 40,000. Some of the other prisoners, natives, against whom that information was laid, and who have been witnesses here, had to furnish bail to the extent of Rs. 1,000. I must say that I consider a warrant should not have been issued for an offence of this description. (The Judge then quoted several authorities on the subject of demanding excessive bail, and more especially in cases of misdemeanor, which taking bribes is, and finally said that he did not understand why a summons was not issued instead of a warrant against Mr. Dewey and the others charged along with him by this Luckumsey Poonsey). He continued—The bail was so exceedingly excessive that after a long imprisonment of six weeks in the hot months of May and June, on applications being made to one of my learned colleagues, the bail was reduced from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 4,000, one-tenth the amount demanded originally by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, being one thousand rupees less than the bail demanded by the Presidency Magistrate from Vishnoo Succaram, and the other subordinates, whose position in the service of the Railway Company, was very inferior to that held by Mr. Dewey. (Here some more authorities on the subject of demanding excessive bail were quoted). The Judge then continued.—If a summons had been issued on the day the information was laid, namely, on Tuesday, Mr. Dewey could not have gone away by the mail; and it is not to be supposed that a gentleman of his position could leave either by rail or by a steamer without being speedily discovered. The thing is little less than absurd. There can be no possible doubt but that if a summons had been issued in the first instance, Mr. Dewey would have answered to it. The case against him was so weak that the magistrate did not consider a *prima facie* one had been made out, and therefore dismissed the charge. In this case, before you can convict the prisoner, you must satisfy yourselves that Mr. Dewey has made out four bribes in June and July last year. The manner in which he asks you to find the prisoner guilty, and the evidence he has called for that purpose is of a two-fold character—that is, his own denial and the evidence of Mrs. MacDowell, Mrs. Gordon, and Mr. W. MacDowell, and of the documentary evidence produced from the Traffic Department of the G. I. P. Railway. Now, gentlemen, Mr. Dewey could not have had access to those documents from the 14th of May, the day he was arrested, until he was let out six weeks afterwards on bail. Mr. Dewey relies, and very justly too I think, upon these documents produced by the Railway Company. It will be for you to say whether all that he did was fair and just with respect to signing chits and lists during the short time that he had to distribute the wagons himself, and that it was done in the ordinary course of business, and that the prisoner, or his master, Cumma Ramjee or Tejpall Doolee, like other merchants who wanted wagons for the Madras line, got their fair share of wagons in their proper time. You will also notice that the prisoner never complained that he had not got the value of his money. The distribution list prepared by order of Mr. Dewey speak for themselves, and plainly and successfully show that the prisoner got no more, or any less than his proper share. Of the wagons asked for. It was only on the evening of the 9th of July, 1877, that Mr. Dewey had the extra duty put upon him of distributing wagons; he had nothing to do with it before. And, gentlemen, there is no contradiction in this part of the case. Byramjee Hormusjee had the allotting of the wagons at Boree Bunder, and Narayen Krishna at Carnac Bunder, and subsequently Vishnoo Succaram up to the 9th July. Vishnoo Succaram in his evidence stated that in consequence of the great pressure of work on Mr. Dewey, he was ordered to come down from Amraotee station to assist him in the minor details of the work. On the evening of the 9th July Mr. Conder telegraphed that booking of grain and seed to the Madras line was to be stopped until further notice. The stoppage was not removed till the evening of the 11th August, 1877. Before Mr. Dewey had the distribution of wagons given him, there were no lists kept by these two head loading foremen, Byramjee Hormusjee and Narayen Krishna; but from the time he had to do this additional duty, lists were commenced to be prepared of all applicants for wagons, showing the number each asked for, and the number allotted in turn to everyone daily in proper proportion. During the time the booking was stopped, applicants went to Janardhun and others to write in English what wagons they wanted. These applications or chits were brought to Mr. Dewey who wrote across them to his clerk, Narayen Mahadew, who had the preparation of the lists, to enter the names in the lists in proper order. A few days after the re-opening of the grain traffic, Mr. Dewey brought to the notice of Mr. Conder the great number of fictitious names given by applicants and the enormous number of wagons asked for by them, and begged that the evil complained of might be put a stop to. This was on the 19th of August. The next day he also reported the matter to Mr. Swan, the Goods Superintendent, and both he and Mr. Dewey went to the Boree Bunder goods loading platform, and there enquired of the actual merchants as to the wagon sellers or fictitious applicants for wagons, and cancelled some consignment notes and threatened to prosecute these wagon sellers, and struck out from the distribution lists a great number of names in consequence. Mr. Dewey then found it was difficult after this to get the proper number of wagons loaded daily, and had therefore to give chits to *bona fide* grain merchants for the number of wagons they required. One of these, dated 25th August, given to Mohunjee Dewjee on Carnac Bunder for 40 wagons was relied upon by the defence as implying that there was something wrong in the granting to one person of such a large order. But this, I think, was satisfactorily explained away by Mr. Maitland, the firm of Jeejeebhoy and Maitland, who was asked the Judge if he would allow him to express the unanimous opinion of the jury on the way in which Mr. Dewey has been treated. The Judge granted permission, when Mr. Maitland read as follows:—

"We find the prisoner guilty on all the charges. From the evidence which we have before us, we are of opinion that not only was Mr. Dewey not guilty of the charges brought against him, but he shows himself to have been a most active, energetic, intelligent and faithful officer of the railway company. We consider that he has been most harshly and unjustly treated by the railway company or the Government, whichever is responsible for prosecution against him. We trust not only that he may be reinstated in

GRIFFITH'S NEW ZINC WHITE PAINT,

Covers 100 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Covers 25 per cent. more than White Lead.

It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
Will never Blister.
Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
Has no Chemical Action upon Metals.

This Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, received the highest possible praise at the Meeting of "Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "Social Science Congress."

So great has been the demand for it since its introduction, that the proprietors, who were producing about 25 tons PER WEEK in Liverpool, have been compelled to purchase Extensive Works in London, where they can manufacture about 80 tons extra PER WEEK, they have also had to secure sufficient room to increase the production to 200 tons weekly, making them the largest producers of White Pigment in Europe.

WHITE LEAD possesses only one good property, viz., "covering power," it is poisonous, soon loses its capacity, and turns yellow with Sewer and other Gases, and prejudicially affects Iron and other metals.

OXIDE ZINC has scarcely half the covering power of lead, but it is whiter and retains its colour.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ZINC WHITE has all the *good* properties of both the above without any of their drawbacks, viz., it has far more body than Lead, has double that of Oxide Zinc, has the same whiteness, will never change colour even in sulphuretted hydrogen (which destroys Lead) and does not lose its opacity by age. It is calcined at a red heat in its manufacture, hence is almost indestructible, and, of course, will stand any variation of climate. Its durability is such that it is admirably adapted for protecting Iron, Wooden or Cement Structures; in any exposed situations, from the effects of the weather.

PROFESSOR PHIPSON says—"It is one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times."

GRIFFITH'S PATENT NEW ZINC WHITE is at present used by he English and other Governments as well as large private firms.

GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER & BERDOE will be most happy to forward test samples, also full reports from the highest scientific authorities in the kingdom, gratis, to any one applying direct to them, or to any Agents of the "Silicate Paint Company" who have undertaken the sale of this article. We annex curtailed reports from—

PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Lecturer on Paint and Colours to Society of Arts, Chemist to Royal Academy, &c.

JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, H. M. Mint, Council of India, &c.

PROFESSOR LUTSCHAUNIG, Liverpool Assay Office,

DR. PHIPSON, Fellow of Chemical Societies of London, Paris and Antwerp; and of Royal Society of Natural Sciences, Brussels.

T. A. BRITTON, Surveyor to Metropolitan Board of Works.

C. H. TOZER, and other Practical Men in the trade.

From PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Professor of Chemistry to Royal Academy and Catholic University; Lecturer on Paints and Colours to Society of Arts.

The LABORATORY, Catholic University College, Kensington, 8th Dec. 1875.

Having examined the NEW WHITE ZINC PIGMENT, I beg to state that, as far as I know, the substance has never before been used as a Pigment, and my experience of these matters extends over twenty-five years. From my constant practice in examining Pigments as Professor of the Chemistry of Pigments, &c., at the Royal Academy of Arts), I am enabled to state that this new ZINC WHITE has great body, (i.e.) covers well, and can be worked easily, it seems to me in these respects to equal the best White Lead Paint. It is a very pure white, and absolutely resists the action of foul air which contains Sulphuretted Hydrogen. It will resist without change the highest temperature being destroyed in any way (by high temperature, I mean those FAR ABOVE anything to which it can be exposed in any use to which it can be applied as a Paint). It is not affected by inorganic substances, a red heat will not permanently alter its appearance.

As a Paint it is superior to White Lead, for two great reasons,—First, it will not change tint in water closets, or near drains or in foul air; second, it will always retain its opacity, which White Lead will not. I need hardly mention that Painters using it will not be liable to suffer from Lead Poisoning.

In Manufacture it is SIMPLE, EXPEDITIOUS and INEXPENSIVE. As being interested in Art, I trust that the invention is one which will supply a want which has long been felt, and therefore I shall do all in my power to advance its interests.

(Signed) FREDERICK T. BARFF, M.A.,
Christ's College, Cambridge.

From Messrs. JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, Her Majesty's Royal Mint, Council of India &c., &c.

Certificate.] Assay Office, London, 20th December, 1875.

Comparative examination of sample of the new Pigment with dry White Lead.

HEAT sufficient to change the White Lead into the Yellow Protoxide has no effect on the colour of the compound. It is also much less soluble in diluted acids.

We are therefore of opinion that this colour would be much more stable than that of White Lead.

(Signed) JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers.

The LIVERPOOL ASSAY OFFICE, 64, Cable Street, Liverpool, 26th November, 1875.

Dear Sir,—We have tested the NEW PATENT ZINC WHITE you sent us, and have carefully compared it with the ordinary commercial White Lead.

We find it very superior in many respects.

The body is dense and opaque, and consequently the Paint covers a larger surface than would an equal bulk of White Lead. In this respect it differs greatly from the Zinc Oxide, which, though of a very pleasing white colour, has little body.

Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas, which is the most common impurity in the atmosphere of large towns, has no effect at all upon it, for we have exposed a surface covered with it, side by side with one covered with White Lead to a powerful development of Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas in a vessel, and find that whereas Lead turns black at once, your ZINC WHITE remains unaltered.

The ordinary lighting Gas and its foul products of combustion do not affect it either, nor do weak acids, which readily attack Lead.

Heat does not cause it to blister, as this Pigment has the property of adhering to the surface on which it is laid with great tenacity. A temperature above the boiling point of water, leaves it unaltered; and even when the Oil is decomposed at a high temperature, it clings to the surface and looks well, whilst Lead Paints soon scorch and blacken.

Towards Iron, unlike the Lead Compounds, it behaves in an absolutely neutral manner. For the Indian Market it ought to be invaluable, and there is no doubt that it will supersede entirely the White Lead.

We will say in conclusion that your Patent ZINC WHITE combines the good properties of the White Lead and the Zinc Oxide, without any of their shortcomings.

We remain, yours truly,
LUTSCHAUNIG & Co.

Report of Dr. T. L. PHIPSON, Fellow of the Chemical Societies of London, Paris, and Antwerp, and of the Royal Society of Medical and Natural Sciences of Brussels, &c.

LABORATORY OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, 4, The Cedars, Putney, S. W. London, 12th May, 1877.

I have submitted your Patent ZINC WHITE to a careful analysis, and to every possible variety of test, in comparison with White Lead, and I have no hesitation whatever in stating that IT SUPERSEDES THE BEST WHITE LEAD in the following particulars:—

It has MORE BODY and his decidedly WHITER; it is NOT AFFECTED BY WEAK ACIDS, as White Lead is; IT REMAINS WHITE AFTER HEATING, which White Lead does not; it DOES NOT DARKEN in colour by emanations of sulphuretted hydrogen or sewer gases which White Lead does; it MIXES WITH OIL, and other Pigments with the greatest ease; finally, it WILL NOT ACT AS A POISON, as White Lead does, to the workmen engaged in the manufacture or use of it, and it is MUCH MORE ECONOMICAL.

In presence of these results, I can emphatically recommend your ZINC WHITE as one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times.

(Sd.) T.L. PHIPSON, Ph D., F.C.S., &c.,
Formerly of the University of Brussels. Analytical and Consulting Chemist.

The LABORATORY, Catholic University College, Kensington, July 2nd, 1877.

I have again examined Griffith's Patent ZINC WHITE PIGMENT. For the last three months samples of that Pigment have been sent to me from time to time, and I have noticed a considerable improvement in them. With my own hands I have laid on the colour, and find it works smoothly and well; in this respect it equals any White Lead I have ever used. I have not the slightest hesitation, as having been for many years practically acquainted with the laying on of Pigments in all branches, in saying that Mr Hish's ZINC WHITE, samples of which I have used, is in every respect equal to the best White Lead as to MANIPULATION. Now as to durability, from the experience which I have had of ZINC WHITE Paints in others in oil which in them, or in Griffith's ZINC WHITE to decay, or suffer deterioration.

(Sd.) FRED. BARFF, M.A., Christ's College, Cambridge.

LIVERPOOL ASSAY OFFICE, 31st May, 1877.

Since last reporting on your PIGMENT, in 1875, I have again had occasion to witness the manufacture of your article at the Works, where it is now made on a large scale. The tests I have made of samples from bulk do not only bear out my previous report and confirm it in every particular, but I may add that, on further investigation, the results are quite beyond my expectations.

The property of covering a large surface, or the so-called "body" of the pigment is remarkable when compared with White Lead. In one experiment I tried, 1 lb. and half-pound of the New White could be spread out, when mixed with two OUNCES of Linseed Oil and one OUNCE of Turpentine over an acre of eighty-one square feet; whereas the sample of White Lead, mixed with same quantities of liquid and same weight, only covered thirty-eight and three-quarters square feet.

I quite agree with Professor Barff that the time must come when the miserable prejudices of consumers will be overcome.

(Signed) ALFRED LUTSCHAUNIG.

From JOHN H. & SAMUEL JOHNSON, Wholesale Druggists Manufacturing Chemists, Oil and Paint Merchants, Liverpool, November 1875.

Your Patent ZINC WHITE will prove a great acquisition to the Trade. What has long been wanted is a kind of ZINC WHITE that has the body of Lead which yours has, and does not tarnish as Lead does.

North Brixton, London, 6th September, 1875.

Sir,—I have tried your Patent ZINC WHITE Ground, and must say it is the best thing that has been brought under my notice: and as a practical Decorator, must say you have got the right thing, viz., a new white that is not a lead, and yet has all the covering qualities of the same; it is also much whiter, and from the fact of it being a Zinc, know it will not tarnish.

White Zinc Paint would have superseded White Lead years ago, if it could have been obtained with a body, especially as it is non-poisonous.

If you can put your Paint into the Market, at the same price (or less) than White Lead, should say you have discovered a gold mine.

Yours truly,
(Signed) CHARLES H. TOZER.

From Mr. THOMAS ALLEN BRITTON, late Surveyor to the Metropolitan Board of Works, London.

Limes Grove, Lewisham, Kent, 20th December, 1875.

Having examined the new ZINC WHITE, I beg to state that it is superior to any other similar substance I have hitherto met with. There is no doubt that it is—1st, a pure white; 2nd, that it retains its opacity; 3rd, that its colour is not affected by foul air: 4th, that it has a good body; 5th, that it is cheaper than ordinary White Lead, and quite equal to it.

(Signed) THOMAS ALLEN BRITTON, late Surveyor
Metropolitan Board of Works.

Claughton Fire, Oxton, November 27th, 1875.

I find your Patent ZINC WHITE to have all the properties of Zinc Oxide with the covering or body of Lead, and this is what the Trade has been long looking for, and this I find in your Patent.

I am sure it will be eagerly sought after by the Trade if it can be manufactured at the price of White Lead.

It does not appear to blister with a degree of heat that destroys Lead, and must be most valuable for hot climates.

If it is not poisonous in any way, it will be a great boon to the working painters.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) W. MALE, Plumber, Painter, &c.

From F. A. BARROW, White Lead Merchant, 101, Hope Street Glasgow, November 30th, 1875.

I applied your Zinc White as Paint; to test its covering qualities I took equal quantities by weight of it and White Lead Paint, I find your Patent Zinc covers better and a greater surface, and in colour is superior to any White Lead. If it can be produced so as to sell a little lower, or even at the price of White Lead, I have no doubt that a good trade may be done in it.

I hope you will soon have it ready for the market.

Yours faithfully,
Signed) F. A. BARROW.

54, Crawshay Road, London, S. W., 30th November, 1875.

Dear Sir,—Respecting the ZINC WHITE, made by a new process, I must say that I am very much pleased with it. It is indeed a beautiful white, far surpassing White Lead in color, and has quite as good covering properties, if not rather better.

Zinc White, under the old principle, would not cover, which confirms it. It can be mixed with various pigments that White Lead always destroys. I can say for white work and delicate tints it is invaluable.

Yours truly,
G. W. BREWER, Decorator, &c.

437, Brixton Road, London, S. W., 1st December, 1875.

Gold Medal, International Exhibition, 1851. Gold Medal International Exhibition, South Kensington, 1862.

Dear Sir,—Your Patent Zinc White has a capital body, and possessing a Pearly Whiteness is admirably adapted for decorative purposes"

Yours truly,
WILLIAM READ, Decorator.

Vauxhall Road, Liverpool, 4th ember, 1875.

Dear Sir,—Your ZINC WHITE is the best article of the kind I have ever used; its covering properties are equal to the best White Lead and far exceeds it in whiteness.

I have tried it on Iron and Wood, and find it answer admirably.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP COOMBES, Painter, Plumber, &

For full particulars apply to the Manufacturers,

GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER & BERDOE,

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Bombay, 7th September 1878. Rampart Row.

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Boys' Sailor Suits	9	8	Pillow Cases, each	1-4	to 2	Cotton do	15	0
Overcoats and Ulsters from	35	to 65	Blankets, each	10	1	Rug Straps,	1-8	to 2
Dressing Gowns from	9	to 20	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	10	to 10	Waterproof Coats	10	0
Pyjamas	3	0	Scraw or Quilts	5	8	60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6	0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6	0	Ladies' Wool Shawls	22	0	42-Inch White Waterproof	4	8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5	0	Portmanteaus or Overland	7	8	Linen Faced Collars doz.,	0	12
White do.	5	0	Trunks	12-8	to 23	Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	1	8
Solid Leather do	49	0	Extra large do	24	0	Linen Cuffs per dos.	13	8
Extra Large do	75	0	Black Hide Bags	11	8	Linen Collars doz.	6	0
Extra large do	24	0	Travelling Writing Cases	7	8	Cambric Handkerchiefs	0	12
Glindstone Bags	35	0	fitted	11	4	Warm Gloves	1	8
Ladies' Hand Bags	7	8	Portfolios	72	0	Children's Gloves	1	to 1
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11	4	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	58	8	Mitts	1	8
Gents' Under Vests & Pants	4	to 6	Gents' Dressing Cases	11	8	Mufflers	2	12
Bathing Drawers	2	0	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	25	to 30	Pins, Scarf	1	12
Gents' Under Pants	4	to 6	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	0	Sailors' Knots	2	12
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz.	8	8	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58	8	Windsors for Bow or Ring	3-8	to 4
Warm do	15	8	Gents' Dressing Cases	11	8	Gents' Cambric Handkerchiefs	3	8
Ladies' Under Vests	4-8	to 6	Gents' Dressing Cases	35	0	Gents' Cambric Handkerchiefs, Cases, complete	25	to 30
Ladies White Cotton Hose doz	13	8	Gents' Dressing Cases	11	8	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes	5	to 6
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	9	0	Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz.	6-4	to 12	Courier Bags	9-8	to 12
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz.	6-4	to 12	Heather Merino do.	6-8	to 12	Money Belts	2-8	to 6
Heather Merino do.	6-8	to 12	Sovereign Boxes	3-8	to 4	Sponge Bags	1	8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from	6	to 15	Tiffin Baskets fitted,	16	to 22	Sponges	3	8
Travelling Caps	4	8	Air Pillows	5	0	Soap Boxes	1	8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8	to 8	Travelling do	1	8	Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	8
Dress Boots and Shoes from	12	8	English Feather do	7	8	Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	8
			Ashantee Hammock from	10	8	Helmet Cases	7	12
			Sawny Jewellery, &c., &c.			Portable Ink Stand	1	8
						Tooth Brush Guards	0	10
						Do. Brushes	0	10
						Nail Do	0	12
						Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case	0-8	to 12
						Razors, Ivory Handles	3	2
						Do. Strops	3-8	to 4
						Nail Scissors	1-8	to 1
						Briar Root Pipes	1	8
						Tobacco Pouches	1	8
						Champagne Taps	1	8
						Pocket Knives	1	8
						Marine Soap, 4 cakes for	1	0
						Shaving do. Stick	1	0
						Lloyd's Euxesis	1	4
						Oriental Tooth Paste	1	8
						Fragrant Florelline	1	8
						Luggage Labels, per doz.	0	12
						Lloyd's Life-Saving apparatus	12	8
						Overland Chairs best Beech	6-8	to 13
						Gents' Umbrellas	5	8
						Double Iron Bedstead, 7ft. 6in	95	0
						Single Iron Bedstead, 6ft. 6in	75	0
						Portable Washstands	32	8
						Travelling Canteens	31	0
						Chubb's Despatch Boxes Fitted	60	0
						Chubb's Cash Boxes 20 to 30	6	
						Silber's Patent Lamps	7-8	to 35
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Tea Spoons..."	16	0	20	0	17	0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls..."	14	0	20	0	17	0
Mustard Spoons, gilt bowls..."	14	0	20	0	17	0
Salt Spoons, gilt bowls..."	14	0	18	0	16	0
Sugar Tongs..."	2	8	5	0	4	8
Mustard Ladles for Cruets..."	2	0	3	0	3	0
Gravy Spoons..."	5	0	7	0	6	0
Soup Ladles..."	7	0	12	0	9	0
Sauce or Milk Ladles..."	3	8	4	12	4	0
Butter Knives..."	3	0	5	0	4	8
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Skewers..."	0	4	0	6	0	6
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	Plain or Fiddle Pattern.		Queen's Pattern		Lily Pattern			Plain or Fiddle Pattern.		Queen's Pattern.		Lily Pattern.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
A FULL SET, comprising:—							A HALF SET, comprising:—						
1 dozen Table Spoons							6 Table Spoons						
1 " Table Forks							6 Table Forks						
1 " Dessert Spoons							6 Dessert Spoons						
1 " Dessert Forks							6 Dessert Forks						
1 " Tea Spoons							6 Tea Spoons						
4 Salt Spoons	135	0	200	0	185	0	2 Salt Spoons	75	0	115	0	100	0
6 Egg Spoons							3 Egg Spoons						
2 Mustard Spoons							1 Mustard Spoon						
1 Soup Ladle							1 Soup Ladle						
2 Sauce Ladles							1 Sauce Ladle						
2 Gravy Spoons							1 Gravy Spoon						
1 Butter Knife							1 Butter Knife						

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IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA.

AMERICAN ORGANS & HARMONIUMS.

MILITARY AND STRING BANDS.

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"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

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PRIZE MEDAL, BOMBAY EXHIBITION, 1873.

See Tuesday's paper for List of Clarets, &c.

* STILL HOCKS.

	Duty and Town Dues paid. Per doz. Quarts. Rs. as.	Per doz. Pints. Rs. as.
ERBACH.....own...	23 0	..
RHENISH.....,, ...	18 0	10 0
BODENTHAL.....,, ...	20 0	11 0
NIERSTEIN.....,, ...	22 0	13 0
DEIDESHEIM, No. 1.....,, ...	24 0	13 0
RUDESHEIMER.....,, ...	24 0	12 0
GRUNHAUSEN.....,, ...	28 0	..
HOCKHEIMER.....,, ...	28 0	..
JOHANNISBERGER.....,, ...	38 0	20 0
DEIDESHEIM, No. 2.....,, ...	18 0	10 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH.....,, ...	28 0	..
STEINWEIN.....,, ...	23 0	..

* SPARKLING HOCKS.

HOCHHEIMER.....own...	28 8	16 12
RUDESHEIMER.....,, ...	33 8	18 12
RAUENTHALER.....,, ...	36 8	20 12
JOHANNISBERGER.....,, ...	39 8	21 12

* MARSALA.

VIRGIN MARSALA, Ingham's.....own...	18 0	..
SACRAMENTAL WINE, "Rota Tent".....,, ...	23 8	..

ALE AND STOUT.

BASS'S BEER, (own)	5 8	3 8
GUINNESS' 5-X STOUT by E. & J. Burke, &c.	5 12	3 12

BRANDIES.

	Duty and Town Dues paid. Per quarts. Rs. as.	Per doz. Pints. Rs. as.
FINE CHAMPAGNE COGNAC (our own) recommended	28 0	..
OUR OWN one Star, in great demand	24 0	..
Do. do. Glass Barrels	28 0	..
Do. do. half Barrels	15 0	..
Do. two Stars, in great demand	26 0	..
Do. three Stars, in great demand	28 0	..
Do. very old	40 0	..
MASTELLE'S one Star	25 0	..
Do. three Stars	32 0	..
L. FURLAUD'S one Star	24 0	..
Do. two Stars	26 0	..
Do. three Stars	28 0	..
Do. V. O. S. recommended	35 0	..
ROUYER, GUILLET'S *	29 0	..
Do. †	32 0	..
TRICOCHE & Co.'s One Star	24 0	..
Do. Glass Barrels	26 0	..
Do. ,, half Barrels	14 0	..
Do. two Stars ,,	26 0	..
Do. three Stars ,,	28 0	..
Do. Flasks ,,	14 0	..
Do. half Flasks ,,	8 0	..

DISCOUNT:—Orders *accompanied by cash* for Wines and Spirits marked with an asterisk (*) will carry a discount of 5 per cent. The other quotations are nett cash.

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The same Watch with Keyless action, Rs. 50 extra.

Maximum variation of the above Watch one minute per month.

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ALWAYS ON HAND.

A very large Stock of every kind of Silver and Gold Watches of all prices.
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Gold Repeating Watches striking hours, and quarters, hours, quarters and minutes, Chronometers, Chronographs, Racing, and Calendar and independent Seconds Watches.

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